THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL

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THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

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30 cents on Daily per quarter;
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The Journal cannot be sent to any subscriber who neglects to pay for it in advance, and 10 cents per week will be charged for all papers sent without receipts for payment to our paper.

OUR NEW DRESS.—Our paper makes its appearance to-day in an entirely new dress. We think it looks well, and we are sure our readers will coincide in this opinion. It has donned a real holiday suit of the finest and most beautiful materials. The continually crowded state of our columns made it necessary to use small type for many important documents and extracts, and the complaints made to us of the difficulty in reading such small print induced us several months ago to order a new outfit of materials, and, as the immense edition of the Weekly Journal and the great number of our Daily and Tri-Weekly papers keep the type in constant and severe use, we have procured an entire outfit of new *copper-faced* type, which is more durable, and makes a much more distinct and legible paper than any other.

The pressure of advertisements upon our columns made it necessary to use a somewhat smaller sized type than heretofore for our editorial and news articles. The size we have adopted, *minion*, is as easily read as the *brevier* which we have heretofore used, and enables us to get a great deal more reading matter in the same space than we could do with the old type. Our smallest sized type has a much larger face and can be read with much greater facility than that of which our readers complained.

We call the attention of our readers to our new dress as another evidence of our enterprise and determination to make the Journal the most readable and interesting paper published in the West. The Journal contains now a great deal more reading matter than is published in any other daily paper in Louisville, and, if our advertising patronage continues to increase as it has done lately, we shall not curtail the amount of reading matter but will enlarge the paper to meet the demands upon its columns.

Our new type is from the foundery of R. & J. Lindsay, type founders, New York City, whose manufactures are said to excel any others in the country. The *copper-facing* was executed by the Newton Copper Type Company, of New York. The advantages of the copper facing are greater durability and a bold, clear, neat, and clean impression, which is read with much more facility than that from common type. We have in contemplation other and still more important improvements of which our readers shall be in due time advised.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, after expressing his conviction that Gen. Cass will be Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State, says:

Of the other members of the Cabinet, it is more than probable that Thompson, of New Jersey, will be one, and Floyd, of Virginia, another.

We are not aware of any information other people in the formation of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, but, for the sake of the national reputation, we should regret to see it composed of such timber as Floyd and Thompson. Floyd is decidedly the weakest of all the prominent Democratic politicians of Virginia, with the exception, perhaps of Faulkner, who is as a Freesoiler as well as a mediocrist. Floyd is particularly unfit for a position requiring so rare a combination of disciplined intellect with unflagging energy as a Secretaryship. Captain Rynders is hardly more unfit for a foreign mission. As for Thompson, he is a renegade Whig, who, during the last four years, has served the Democracy with his money, but with nothing else. He has neither brains nor principle. He is altogether the sublimest specimen of a spathead that the country affords. The cross-purposes of the alder Virginia politicians may possibly result in Floyd's elevation to the Cabinet, but we doubt exceedingly if any stress of circumstances can carry Thompson there.

AUSTRALIA.—The population on the various gold fields of the colony of Victoria, on the 25th of August, 1855, amounted to 150,905 souls, including 100,220 men, 22,843 women, and 27,842 children. Of the population, 22,471 were emigrants from China. The Chinese are treated much better in Australia than in California.

The single cluster of colonies in Australia, that had scarcely a commercial existence twenty years ago, now import from Great Britain goods to the value of seventy millions of dollars annually. These colonies, twenty years ago, were in great distress Their then principal settlement, New South Wales, was bankrupt. Scarcely anything were heard but complaints from Victoria, then known as Port Phillip, and not Australia can be redeemed by an immense donation from the British Treasury.

There are some who predict that the British colony at the Cape, in South Africa, will in a few years become as important as Australia is now. Wool, wheat, and hides are now the great staples of this colony. The revenue at Capetown for the year ending 30th June, 1856, amounted to about a million and a half of dollars, showing a large increase of trade.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE.—The New York Tribune thinks that Mr. Buchanan will be fortunate if he secures so able and upright a Secretary of the Treasury as James Guthrie.

The caresses of Black Republicanism may not do any good to the Secretary's name, but they are not undeserved. It will, indeed, be fortunate for the country if the President elect shall choose an able business man like Mr. Guthrie for his Secretary of the Treasury instead of some hot-brained fire-eater, who will be plotting treason to the Union instead of attending to the affairs of the Department.

IMPORTANT TO BETTING MEN.—The Supreme Courts of Ohio and South Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stake-holder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.

DISASTERS TO STEAMERS.—During the present year the disasters to passenger steamers have been very numerous and the loss of life fearful. The total number to the present time is 433. Forty-nine vessels have been lost in the lakes during the present season, including 17 steam craft and 32 sailing vessels, and the loss of life is estimated at 200, at the lowest calculation.

☞ The number of emigrants that have arrived in New York, since January 1, is 138,755. To same date last year, 127,284. During the month of November, the number of emigrants arrived was 17,422. The whole amount of cash means brought by the passengers is $123,095 and the average for each is $67 69.

☞ The vote in nine Democratic counties of Illinois, at the late Presidential election, exceeds twenty per cent of the whole population, allowing for the regular increase over the State census of 1855. In some counties the per centage of votes reaches 24 and 27. These are all border counties, and show a large imported vote.

☞ We intended to publish the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full. It is a very interesting document, but its interminable length, filling forty-six closely printed octavo pages, has made it necessary for us to publish only such parts of it as are the most material, and of most general interest.

☞ At Chicago, Thursday morning, the mercury was down to five degrees below zero—running up to twenty-one degrees in the middle of the day, and then going down among the units at night. Navigation of the canal is effectually closed, and the river was frozen over slightly. So we learn by the Press.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Pennsylvania is our greatest wheat State, and estimated to raise this year 38,250,000 bushels; Ohio is next, raising 16,800,000; New York is next, raising 16,200,000; Illinois next, raising 14,000,000; Wisconsin, 14,000,000; and Virginia 12,500,000.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—It appears by a report from the superintendent of statistics, that the number of American seamen registered in the United States during the last 17 years, from Oct. 1, 1839, to Oct. 1, 1856, has averaged about 9,000.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN KENTUCKY.—An examination of the election returns of this State and a comparison of the number of votes cast in many of the counties, that gave large majorities for Buchanan, with the Auditor's report of the number of white males over 21 years old, resident in these counties, furnish incontestible evidences that extensive frauds were practised by the Democrats in Kentucky at the recent election.

We annex carefully prepared tables of several counties showing the aggregate number of votes polled, the number of white male residents of 21 years of age and upward, the number of such males who did not vote, the percentage of voters in reference to the number of white males mentioned, and the increase of the Democratic vote over that cast in 1855. The facts and figures speak for themselves.

It will be seen from table No. 1, that in *Lyon county every white male of 21 years of age appears to have voted, and in Larue 15 more votes were cast than the Auditor's report shows males in the county over 21 years of age.* In the 24 counties in table No. 1, the the proportion of voters is from 90 to 100 per cent. of the whole male population over 21 years of age. Can any man of sense believe for a moment that such a proportion voted legally at any election? When we take into consideration the number of persons absent from a county temporarily, the number who have lost their votes by moving out of precincts within sixty days of the election, the number who are infirm, or sick, or apathetic about the election, we cannot avoid the conclusion that gross frauds upon the elective franchise have been perpetated, *even if we believed all the residents to be voters.* Fully 10 per cent. if not more, of the white males over 21 years old in Kentucky are not voters, and yet in 100 counties, not including Jefferson, Kenton, Campbell, and Greenup, 90 per cent. of the males over 21 years old have voted.

There has been no such excitement throughout the State during the recent Presidential campaign as there was in the canvass between Clarke and Morehead, but the Democratic votes have been increased to an unprecedented degree. The result in other States, in which there was equally as much interest taken as to the result of the election, shows that the proportion of the voters to the male residents in Kentucky over 21 years old is unprecedented, and can only be explained by the supposition that a large number of illegal votes have been polled.

Our second table will show a number of counties in this State wherein a far less proportion of the male residents have cast their votes. If any counties of the State could have been excited to an unusual degree they would have been the four principal Catholic counties. We find in Marion, Nelson, Union, and Washington 7,633 males of 21 years of age and 6,571 voters, or only 86 per cent.

Let the reader examine these figures and then say whether a registry law is not imperatively demanded. If frauds have been committed, and we firmly believe they have, which party is responsible for them? The long list of increased Democratic votes must give the answer. In Trigg and Lyon there are extensive iron mines at which there are many unnaturalized foreigners. It would seem from the returns that they all voted and voted the Democratic ticket.

TABLE No. 1.

COUNTIES.	No. of votes polled.	No. of white males of 21 and upward.	White males of 21 upward not voting.	Per centage of voters.	Increased Democratic vote.
Anderson	1,696	1,696	00	0.96	42
Bath	1,600	1,600	00	0.96	00
Breckinridge	1,657	1,792	155	0.91	222
Calloway	1,415	1,540	125	0.91	250
Christian	2,760	2,854	94	0.97	150
Daviess	1,919	1,969	50	0.97	00
Floyd	1,655	1,655	00	0.96	00
Grayson	1,128	1,189	61	0.95	52
Graves	1,865	1,924	59	0.96	84
Hancock	822	912	80	0.90	56
Harrison	2,061	2,167	106	0.95	229
Hardin	2,600	2,700	100	0.96	00
Henderson	1,654	1,754	120	0.95	00
Henry	1,737	1,800	63	0.96	00
Hickman	872	884	9	0.98½	119
Johnson	1,407	1,518	111	0.92	00
Larue	1,609	1,624	1.00	1.00	98
Logan	2,126	2,210	84	0.96	120
Livingston	647	647	00	1.00	00
McLean	882	952	70	0.92	225
Owen	1,729	1,729	00	1.00	00
Scott	1,722	1,850	107	0.94	160
Shelby	2,662	2,700	150	0.93	00
Trigg	1,499	1,499	58	0.96	151

TABLE No. 2.

COUNTIES.	No. of votes polled.	No. of white males 21 and upward	No. of white males not voting.	Per centage of voters.
Boone	1,755	2,150	395	0.81
Campbell	2,244	3,620	1,376	0.62
Carey	1,344	1,650	306	0.81
Clarke	1,305	1,881	576	0.72
Fleming	1,729	2,300	571	0.75
Gallatin	579	854	275	0.68
Garrard	1,589	1,813	224	0.84
Greene	1,647	1,780	133	0.92
Greenup	1,732	3,223	1,491	0.54
Harlan	405	495	90	0.82
Jefferson	7,866	12,765	4,397	0.65
Kenton	2,916	4,791	1,875	0.61
Knox	860	1,197	337	0.72
Lawrence	944	1,372	328	0.74
Letcher	1,108	1,500	392	0.74
Madison	1,996	2,892	896	0.69
Marion	1,614	2,300	686	0.70
Mason	2,308	3,089	781	0.74
Montgomery	1,354	1,927	573	0.70
Nelson	1,500	1,927	427	0.77
Perry	466	568	102	0.82
Pendleton	1,045	1,310	265	0.79
Wayne	1,216	1,471	255	0.83
Woodford	1,067	1,200	133	0.88
Whitley	1,150	1,354	204	0.84

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—We have noticed lately in our Southern exchanges accounts of various plots among the negroes for insurrection, but they have always been frustrated by their timely discovery. A few days ago we copied a paragraph from an exchange of an attempted insurrection at an iron furnace in Stewart county, Tennessee. The Clarksville Jeffersonian, of last Wednesday, has the following further particulars on the same matter:

There was much excitement in town yesterday, growing out of the information received the last week, in Stewart county, where the examination of the negroes has been progressing for several days. The revelations made by the negroes there implicate very deeply, as did the revelations of the negroes at Dover, in Tennessee, a large number of negroes here. Numerous arrests were made during the day, and a large number of the implicated and suspected are now in durance.

It is understood that the investigations are being carried on, and the arrests ordered, by a self-constituted committee, to whom the popular title of "*Vigilance*" has been applied. The committee, we understand, is composed of our most respectable and wealthy citizens, largely interested in slave property.

It is currently reported here that three or four of the negroes convicted of complicity in the proposed insurrection, were hanged by the people at Dover, on Monday. We have received no confirmation of the report, but presume it is correct.

On Saturday night, the 6th inst. about half an hour before day break, a negro man belonging to Mr. Solomon Ramsey, was shot and instantly killed by one of the neighbors named Puckett, under the following circumstances. The negro was in the house of Mr. R. in immediate vicinity of Louisa Iron Works, the point at which the intended insurrection mentioned in our last was discovered. The negro had been sent to his work by the overseer, and when the hands returned at usual good hour, but shortly turned back and approached the house, where he met his fate. It was still too dark to distinguish persons, and Mr. P., who was standing in the house with his family, warned him not to enter the gate, but he persisted in doing so, and notwithstanding a second and third command to halt, advanced until he reached the porch in front of the door, cursing as he advanced, and defying Mr. P. to fire. When he put his foot upon the porch, Mr. P. discharged his gun, which was heavily loaded with buck shot, into his breast. The negro fell, and died almost immediately.

We understand that some of the negroes at the Furnace, who had been under examination concerning the insurrection for several days past, had at once evinced the high degree of excitement and indignation manifested by the whites, upon hearing of this summary punishment of one of their fellows, immediately after, under the impression that he was only stunned by the blow. The excited whites had commenced a general and indiscriminate slaughter. They were soon retaken and quieted.

The Nashville Gazette, of Thursday, says:

Our city yesterday was rife with rumors in relation to the insurrection at different points along the line of the railroad, and that a number of negroes who had been found guilty at the Iron Works, and who threatened a second outbreak, were killed a few days since, and that two white men, known accessories in the matter, had been arrested and nearly whipped to death. It is also reported that four negroes will be hung in Dover to-day, and a number of others have been, were suspended, and have left the school.

True, when the "vigilance committee of investigation" were taken—not only by the classe above mentioned, but by the whole body of intelligent and respectable citizens—a considerable excitement beginning to prevail, the Faculty saw proper to draw up a "pledge of allegiance," as they termed it, to be signed by the students, requiring their scribe or be suspended (which of course made suspension voluntary) in the event of the defection of any student. The original question was now lost sight of. A majority of the young men had signed the "pledge" (unmanly and ludicrous, and rather than compromise self-respect, as they believed, they would do, by assenting, they determined, by their own free will, to be suspended.) Whether this fine point of honor or not is for those to judge who are acquainted with *all* the circumstances.

I merely wish to say, as it is due the Senior Class, that they only signed the pledge upon the *ill founded* supposition that the signature of the "articles" presented by the Faculty; and furthermore that the "Normal and Preparatory" organizations were not included in the "pledge" as first suggested; for the President (Dr. Curry) refused to let them "say" in the matter.

H. W. CLOUD.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy details the operations of the navy during the past year.

The new steam-frigate Wabash, Capt. Theodore Engle, the flag-ship, the sloops-of-war Saratoga, Commander Tillinghast, and Levant, Commander G. Rodgers, form the home squadron, which is still under the command of Commodore Paulding.

The Brazil squadron, Commander French Forrest, consists of the flag-ship St. Lawrence, Capt. Hull, and consists of the flag-ship St. Lawrence, Capt. Hull, and consists of the steam-sloop Mississippi, Commander Lynch, for whose return to our Government, in the 21st of Oct. last. The Falmouth packet will be dispatched in a few weeks.

The Mediterranean squadron, Commodore Breeze, consists of the flag-ship, Frigate Congress, Capt. Smith, and the sloop-of-war Constellation, Capt. Bell, and the steam-frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Sands. The store-ship Supply, Lieut. Commanding Gordon, is to the Mediterranean on special service under the War Department.

The African squadron, Com. Crabbe, is composed of the flag-ship, the sloop-of-war Jamestown, Commander Ward, the sloop-of-war St. Louis, Commander Livingston, and the brig Dolphin, Commander Thomson. The squadron were all well at last advices.

The East India squadron, Com. Armstrong, is composed of the flag-ship, the San Jacinto, Commander Bell, and the sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander Boutwell. Both of this squadron are uninteresting.

The Pacific squadron, Com. W. Mervine, consists of the flag-ship Independence, Commander Hoff, and the sloops-of-war John Adams, St. Marys, Decatur, and the steamer Massachusetts. Commander Selfridge. The latter has failed to make a personal examination of the supposed guano island, and recommends the appointment of a small steamer for the islands. Reference is made to the protection of our citizens at Panama by vessels of this squadron. An additional Pacific squadron is recommended, our growing commerce and the increasing importance of the Central American isthmus requiring it. The largest squadron ever sent to sea, and that the largest squadron ever sent to sea, and that the largest squadron ever sent to sea was collected in that ocean.

The Behring's Strait Expedition, having completed its work, has returned.

The Secretary recommends two Squadrons in the Pacific instead of one. The flag-ship of his squadron to have the importance of Central America and the islands scattered in that sea, and the Commander of California and Oregon, given as reasons.

Lieut. Maury's survey of the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland, with a view to telegraph communication with Europe, a route 1,600 miles long, the greatest depth a mile and a half deep, establishes the practicability of sending the wires.

He urges the importance of ordnance and practical gunnery. The British service has gunnery-practice ships. We heretofore have relied, in making selections for officers for Plymouth, now lying at the Washington Navy Yard, is now being fitted out as a gunnery-ship with a full and complete steam battery of a few light and heavy guns. It is confidently believed that this experiment will ultimately result in a number of seamen thoroughly trained to the management of heavy ordnance in storm and calm, and that our men-of-war will be supplied soon with officers and men familiarized with all the appliances of these great engines of destruction.

He gives reasons for the recent change in the armament of the sailing sloops-of-war, and recommends that the Navy has been owing much to the superiority of the calibre of our guns, and the Secretary recommends that we not only keep pace with, but lead the British in advance of, either in the character of our engines of war.

The Secretary speaks well of the afloat, and he most sanguine expectations of the Department relative to them have been realized. The speed of these boats is greater than in any auxiliary service in the world, in which steam is by no means the chief motive power. The Niagara will carry twelve days' coal, and has carried a full day's run under steam of thirty-five pounds.

There is no reason for withholding the former recommendations for the building and equipment of additional sloops-of-war, carrying a battery of 15 or 20 guns of light draft, so that they can enter the harbor of Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, as well as those of New York and Boston. The argument for a steady and gradual increase of the Navy have lost none of their force. Even the construction of steam-propelling craft would add little actual increase, as many of the old vessels are unworthy of repair.

It is important that such a policy should be adopted forthwith, as we will insure a full supply, and promote the enlistment of Americans. Increased pay, honorable discharges, a superiority of food and clothing and provision, a superior quality of medicines, care bestowed by skilful surgeons upon the sick, and improvements in berthing the men, are all incentives well out to invite enlistments. To hold out further encouragement to enlist, and to prevent any cause of complaint for being unnecessarily detained beyond three years, the Department recommends that the length of the cruise under the law be fixed for a full force, and has directed that hereafter it shall constitute a part of the sailing instructions to commanders of squadrons, that when the term of enlistment of a majority of the crew of any vessel has expired, the vessel shall shall be sent home.

The estimate for building and repairing machinery at New York and Norfolk will be completed next year. The foundery at Boston will be delayed on account of the difficulty of obtaining a safe foundation. When these establishments are completed, Government can build and repair its own machinery. The entire machinery of the Minnesota was built at the Washington yard, and gives entire satisfaction.

A fostering care of the apprentice system, and its gradual enlargement, and securing a fair proportion of Americans. Several hundred American boys are now enlisted, and by active service in the various squadrons. There was no difficulty in procuring their enlistment. While the great condescension is admitted by foreigners in the service of our sailors, it might encourage the youths if the President were authorized by law to appoint some of them as midshipmen. Such a law is recommended.

There are three vacancies in the grade of captain and fourteen in that of lieutenant, some of which occurred several months since. The interests of the service require that these should be filled either by promotion in the regular way, or by nominating for restoration to the active list some of the most deserving officers.

Much progress has been made in completing the navy yard at Gosport, Va. The docks, basin, and ship-way are finished. The Secretary concurs in the recommendation of the chief the ordnance bureau as to the policy of keeping the present supply of powder on hand to meet any emergency; is in favor of a small corps of assistant pursers with the rank of commissioned officers; considers the policy of a small annual appropriation for keeping the yards supplied with ship timber of accurate dimensions; he reiterates the request that the fund of the value of the land conveyed to the treasury department for the purposes of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, be recommended for the erection of an asylum for the navy department for the management of all matters connected with invalid marine and the appointment and the appointing of a Judge Advocate for the Department.

It is recommended that the Naval Almanac be placed under the charge of a naval professor of Mathematics.

The Naval Academy continues to prosper. The Secretary recommends that the Board of the Naval Board of Examiners a Naval Board of Visitors, composed of civilians, and appointed annually.

The Naval Observatory is sustaining its high reputation.

Mr. Dobbin continues to recommend an enlargement of the Marine Corps, and the adoption of some plan of military education.

The law directing notice to be given to E. K. Collins and associates, in reference to compensation for carrying the mail between New York and Liverpool, has been executed.

The Secretary recommends an increase of pay to some of the grades of navy officers.

The following are the estimates for the navy and marine corps for 1857: $8,912,979 05. Expenditures during the year 1855-6, $8,437,736 97.

"OFFICIAL" INFORMATION ABOUT KANSAS.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commanding the military department of the West, writes to the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., that order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their sway in Kansas. The border ruffians having been quieted, the troops in the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of infantry, who are to remain and guard the State prisoners, are henceforth to devote themselves to making preparations for a campaign against the Cheyennes Indians in the spring. The winter in Kansas has commenced with severity much earlier than usual.

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SWINDLING.—Accounts from Washington confirm the rumor that several Southern and Western railroad companies have combined together, and will soon attempt to get through Congress a bill, the result of which will give some one hundred and sixty millions of acres of public lands to said companies. This is independent of the railroad scheme. At this rate the public domain will soon be entirely absorbed by speculators, and the new settler be compelled to pay prices for land three and four times that established by the government. Sixteen millions of acres were given away to railroad speculators last session.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT—*Three Men Killed—Fourteen Badly Scalded.*—We copy the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday:

On Saturday evening the new steamer Kentucky, bound from this place to Portsmouth, burst her steam pipe while she was lying at Smith's Landing, a few miles this side of Augusta, Ky., scalding seventeen persons—three of whom have since died. The cause of the accident is attributed to the copper in the steam pipe being defective. The following persons have died from injuries received: Michael Mahan, a deck hand; Patrick Ryan, a deck hand, and a colored man whose name we could not learn—he was bound from this city to Portsmouth.

The following persons, deck passengers, were severely scalded: George Waller, Peter Davis, Dennis Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Hugh Flaherty, Edward Murphy, Paris Brown, John Keriger, Thomas Murphy, Thomas Barney, Riley, and a man named Miller; also the second steward of the boat, whose name we did not learn, and one of the firemen, a colored man. The injured received every attention from the officers of the steamer Queen City, of Cincinnati, at Augusta. None of the cabin passengers were injured, and the Big Sandy packet, Scioto No. 2, passed up shortly after the accident and took the Kentucky's passengers off. The Kentucky brought the boat in tow to this place yesterday morning. The boat, with the exception of her steam pipe, is uninjured.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the late session of the Kentucky Conference, in the town of Winchester, Ky., a resolution was passed appointing a committee on the subject of establishing a male college, to be under the control of the Conference, and to be located at some eligible place within its bounds. The committee referred to met in the city of Lexington, on the 19th inst., and we have been directed by them to lay before you, and request you to publish, the proceedings of the Conference and of the committee on the subject, which we have the honor to forward you.

We were also directed by the committee to request our ministers throughout the Conference to read these proceedings to all their congregations.

It is expected that the Board of Trustees of the committee that the entire amount of bonus raised at any place which may be selected as the location of the college shall be expended in buildings, &c., at such place.

D. STEVENSON,
J. S. BAYLESS,
H. K. LINDSEY,
D. STEVENSON.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed, consisting of ten members of this body and ten local preachers or lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, resident at different points in the territory contained within our Conference boundaries, whose duty it shall be to meet on the third Wednesday of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the city of Lexington, Ky., and then and there to consider our educational wants, appoint an agent or initiate such other measures as may seem wisest, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated towards erecting or purchasing college buildings, and endowing professorships in connection with the same, to be under the control of this Conference; provided, however, that they shall not involve the Conference in pecuniary liability in any measures which they may propose, that they shall report their proceedings to it at its next session, to be held in Lexington, September 16, 1857.

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David Thornton, of Versailles.
Morgan Brown, of Nicholasville.
Alexander Lindsay, of Mt. Sterling.
Dr. Moses Adamson, of Maysville.
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Rev. J. S. Bayless, Rev. D. Stevenson, Rev. J. H. Linn, Rev. Wm. C. Dandy, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Rev. R. Hiner, Rev. J. S. Bayless, Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, and Rev. Wm. M. Grubbs, of the Conference.

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Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. T. N. Ralston, and Prof. J. B. Dodd.

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On motion, Hon. David Thornton was elected chairman of the Committee and Rev. D. Stevenson secretary.

The list of the members of the Committee was called and the following persons answered to their names, to-wit: David Thornton, Moreau Brown, Wm. R. Duncan, Prof. James B. Dodd, Alex. Lindsay, (of Lexington, in place of Dr. Moses Adamson, absent), Rev. T. N. Linn, D. D., Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. J. C. Harrison, and Rev. D. Stevenson. Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. J. C. Harrison, and Rev. D. Stevenson, of the Conference, and to be located at some eligible place within its bounds. The committee referred to met in the city of Lexington, on the 19th inst., and we have been directed by them to lay before you, and request you to publish, the proceedings of the Conference and of the committee on the subject, which we have the honor to forward you.

We were also directed by the committee to request our ministers throughout the Conference to read these proceedings to all their congregations.

It is expected that the Board of Trustees of the committee that the entire amount of bonus raised at any place which may be selected as the location of the college shall be expended in buildings, &c., at such place.

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J. S. BAYLESS,
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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—The following is the certified vote of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, who are appointed by law a board of examiners to ascertain the vote for Presidential electors:

We, the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, certify that we have examined the returns made to the office of the Secretary of State of the election held in the several counties of this State, the 4th of November, 1856, for the election of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and find that the following named persons received the number of votes attached to their respective names, that is to say: John W. Stevenson 69,509; Elijah Hise 69,171; R. D. Gholson 69,299; G. W. Williams 68,777; John A. Finn 69,-299; Timoleon Cravens 69,299; Beriah Magoffin 69,-299; Hon. T. Rice 69,299; Wm. D. Reed 69,299; R. W. Woolley 69,299; Richard H. Stanton 69,299; Alfred Kelley 69,434; R. W. Hanson 68,381; John W. Crockett 68,391; S. D. Delaney 68,274; W. R. Delaney 68,301; E. J. Bowling 65,224; Wm. C. Anderson 68,224; Phil. Lee 68,224; Green Adams 68,-224; L. A. Whiteley 68,224; A. H. Ward 68,224; W. S. Downey 68,224; W. S. Rankin 68,347; Geo. D. Blake 314; Cassius M. Clay 314; W. H. Haws 307; J. H. Rawlins 307; J. S. Davis 302; J. Glazebrook 307; J. R. Whitmore 307; D. Morgan 307; D. Hamilton 307; J. Lashbrook 307; G. Spells 307; John Wash 306; John P. Devereaux 302.

And that the twelve first named persons having received the largest number of votes are duly elected electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of Kentucky.

Given under our hands this the 1st of December, A. D. 1856.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State,
JAMES HARLAN, Attorney General.

The full returns are published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, but we shall prepare a table of the average vote in each county for future reference.

From the official returns it will be seen that the average vote for the Democratic electors is 69,278 7-12, and for the American electors 65,278 6-12, and for the Republican electors 308. This gives the Buchanan electors a majority of 5,995 1-12 over the Fillmore electors and 5,666 1-12 majority of the total vote.

In one county John P. Devereaux was voted for as a Democratic elector, instead of Geo. W. Williams, and received 662 votes, which should be included in the Buchanan vote. This will give Buchanan 6,049 1-12 majority over Fillmore and 5,740 9-12 majority of the total vote.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The spirit of resignation exhibited in the following is truly philosophical. It is sublime in its way. Who does not deeply admire it?

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, Oct. 21, 1856.]

While we have no fear that this will be the great moral force which the movement of Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri would have in the inauguration of a Southern Confederacy, we do not see that such movement would be necessary to the success of the Confederacy, or to the safety of these States. Suppose that, in the first instance, they adhere to the North; they stand as an impassable barrier between us and the whole Bedlam of Abolition. They will be even more secure in the possession of their slaves by them than under the present false-hearted and treacherous Union; for they will always have it in their power to say to the North, give us the security of laws faithfully executed, or we leave you, and join a Confederacy which your fanaticism has thrown off, and which, by its separation from you, and its consequent relief from the grievous burdens which your self-denying impost has imposed upon the productive resources of the country, has gained for itself abundant prosperity, and the friendly alliance of all the great Powers of the world. Does any one doubt the answer? Does any one doubt that these border States would be petted, cherished, favored, by the North; that they would be clung to as the sunny side of the Southern Union, and as the only valance of all possible things under such a Confederacy would be the diatribes against slavery of Theodore Parker and Henry Ward Beecher?

Such a picture is right. It ought to be no discouragement to the Southern States, in a just and necessary action in self-defense, that the border States might possibly refuse to join them. Let them have their own free choice in the matter. Separation from us will still be strong in itself, with room enough and resources enough to form a leading power; with abundant means of self-defense; and, above all, with that bold spirit of independence and energy of race which would speedily make them a great and powerful nation.

There are doubtless causes of complaint, not all of them imaginary, both North and South, but we have too much faith in the general probity of both sections to admit the justice of the President's allegation. In the most violent debates of the last session we heard Northern Senators, distinguished for their extreme opinions on the slavery question, not only publicly repudiate the remotest wish or intention to interfere with slavery in the States, but even avow their readiness to shoulder their muskets to defend the people of the South, in the act of maintaining their authority at home.

We are not extenuating the extravagances of fanatics in the North or in the West; but, as the President, not the President, we must say that he has gone too far in imputing revolutionary designs to Jefferson Davis or to a portion of the people of the free States. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the President should feel warmly and speak strongly on a subject in which his own official position and his own personal safety are involved; but when the angry complaints of the Governors of Virginia, and the extraordinary pronunciamentos of Rhett and Gov. Adams; and that it should assemble at a comparatively obscure city, right in the centre of the fire-eating section, leads irresistibly to the conclusion that this Convention will be a political rather than a commercial affair, whose deliberations will be characterized by the tone which pervades the political, social, and "commercial" views of Rhett, Adams, Brooks, Toombs, and other nullifiers, with the view of laying down an ultimatum for Mr. Buchanan. How much dissimulation will be spouted, we leave the reader to judge.

We, in St. Louis and Missouri, care very little what these fire-eaters may say or do; but we can congratulate ourselves that our city and State will not be represented, at least by authority.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

ANOTHER BANK EXCITEMENT.—For the last two days there has been a considerable run on the brokers with the notes of the free banks of Tennessee, and especially those of the Bank of Chattanooga. There is a good deal of Tennessee free bank paper in circulation here, but we have heard of no earthly reason why it should be discredited. Of course, the run results in a loss to the masses, while a few reap a rich harvest from it. One banking house was redeeming yesterday the notes of the Bank of Chattanooga at 1 per cent. and those of other banks at 2¼ to 5 per cent. Others did not take them at all. A third class charged from 10 to 20 per cent.

There is not a bank in the country however, no matter how sound, that could redeem all its circulation at the moment when called upon. Banks have creditors as well as individuals, and if not directly they are indirectly interested in commerce, manufactures, and even agriculture. But these investments cannot be rendered available at any moment. Besides most of the Tennessee free banks are secured by State stocks. The public only injure themselves by persisting in this course, and a few designing individuals reap the benefit from it.

☞Horace Greeley has written a letter upon the subject of woman's relations to society, which, considering his notorious radicalism, completely cuts the towering combs of the Woman's Rights people. He says, among other things, that "the intellectual, like the physical capacities of women, are unequal in the average to those of men;" that "the best possible employment for most women is to be found in the care and management of their own households respectively, with the rearing and training of their children;" that "marriage is the most important, tender, and social of human relations;" and that it is "irrevokable save by death." This is outright and downright, besides being excessively conservative. We can well imagine that it was but coldly received by the convention of radical spoutocrats to which it was addressed. Greeley, we believe, with all his insufferable fanaticism upon other questions, has uniformly inclined to sanity upon this one.

☞Mr. A. P. Cook arrived at Washington, on Sunday, from Arizona, the new Territory formed out of the Gadsden purchase from Mexico. He brings with him his credentials, and will claim a seat in the House of Representatives as a Delegate from that Territory. He reports the population of Arizona at from ten to fifteen thousand persons, and that the Territory will make a State about as large as Pennsylvania.

THE MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electoral College of Maryland met at Annapolis on Wednesday, 4th inst. The eight votes of Maryland were cast for Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, and Mr. Chapman Harwood chosen as messenger to convey the proceedings to Washington. The Hon. A. R. Sollers, of the 6th district, having been absent, Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Baltimore was chosen by the College in his stead.

☞The jury in the case of Baker, charged with the murder of Poole, failed to agree, as already advised by telegraph. They stood six for acquittal and six for manslaughter in the third degree. The people of Newburgh express themselves somewhat savagely on the charge of Judge Peabody. Baker's counsel gave notice that he would bring him up on a writ of habeas corpus, and move his discharge on bail.

MORE MORMONS FROM ENGLAND.—The American packet ship Columbia sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ult., having on board a considerable number of emigrants for the western continent, among whom were no less than two hundred Mormons, on their way to the Salt Lake Territory.

☞On Monday the Supreme Court of Indiana decided the case of Gov. Wright against the new State Bank. The decision of the court below was affirmed and the charter of the institution thus sustained.

☞The California papers publish a letter from Gen. Wool to Gov. Johnson, in which the veteran General addresses some pretty plain talk to the imbecile Governor. Johnson, it will be remembered, complained in his application to the President for aid to subdue the Vigilance Committee, as he afterwards complained to the public at large, that Gen. Wool had promised to furnish him upon his requisition such arms and ammunition as he desired, and subsequently refused to do it. The General, after pointedly and satisfactorily refuting this whining allegation, dismisses his assailant with the following sharp and well-directed volley:

To conclude this brief notice of your unconscious letter, to say the least of it, in which you endeavor to relieve yourself of the censure attached to your name, in consequence of failing to do your duty as the Chief Magistrate of the State, and to bestow it on myself because I would not violate the laws, and mandates of the President, is no less extraordinary than it betrays a disregard of those high, generous, and manly qualities which should ever characterize the person occupying the exalted station the people of California have conferred on you. If you had exhibited the same consistency and determination to maintain the laws of the country, that you have to take vengeance on myself because I would not violate them, you would, no doubt, have been sustained by a generous and grateful people. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

To his Excellency, J. Neely Johnson, Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.

☞In the Supreme Court of New York, on Saturday, Judge Hoffman decided that a client had a right to change his counsel at his pleasure, no matter what his motives might be, as the relation of counsel and client required the most unlimited confidence and perfect harmony. He further decided that an attorney has no claim upon the papers entrusted to him further than to secure costs and fees; and that even then he may be compelled to produce them under certain contingencies.

☞The National Intelligencer thus rebukes the President for the partisanship of his message:

He assumes that associations have been formed "inflamed with a desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States," to change the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States—in other words, to abolish slavery therein—which he correctly avows cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality, and that the only path to its accomplishment is "through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered people;" and he ignores dreadful to contemplate, and which would prove a direct reply if the fell purpose ascribed to those associations were real. But we cannot assent with the President that any such gross purpose is meditated or desired by any portion of our North-ern population, beyond perhaps a few fanatical zealots in certain localities.

Whatever intemperance may be felt in the free States, North and West, to slavery in the abstract, or to its practical extension north of the line prescribed to it by the legislative act of 1821, we believe that no high-minded portion of the general feeling in those States for the Constitution and its compromises, and for the indestructible rights of the Southern States, to give credence to the sweeping charge of the President's debut. It is unjust, we think, to attribute to them any such sentiment or purpose as is avowed; it would be to impute to the patriotic people of the South a desire to overthrow the Government because of occasional newspapers and a few pamphlets-manias in a particular locality rail against the union of the States and advocate its dissolution.

There are doubtless causes of complaint, not all of them imaginary, both North and South, but we have too much faith in the general probity of both sections to admit the justice of the President's allegation. In the most violent debates of the last session we heard Northern Senators, distinguished for their extreme opinions on the slavery question, not only publicly repudiate the remotest wish or intention to interfere with slavery in the States, but even avow their readiness to shoulder their muskets to defend the people of the South, in the act of maintaining their authority at home.

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FURTHER IN REGARD TO THE NEGRO INSURRECTION.

The last Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle contains the following:

The discovery of the insurrectionary movement of the slaves in this and some adjoining counties has created no little excitement, and in the course of the reports incident to such a state of things, it is impossible, at this time, to give a distinct and reliable account of the extent of the plan, or the means by which the bloody purpose was to have been executed. Suffice it to say that evidence enough has been brought to light to prove the existence of an extensive plan of servile insurrection, which was to have been attempted about Christmas. The voluntary information of slaves in several localities, and about the same time, led to investigation and the discovery of arms and ammunition at various points, though in small quantities, and the confession of persons arrested, on the evidence of the voluntary informers, so clearly disclosed the existence of the plot, that the most credulous cannot withhold their belief.

A detailed statement of facts and circumstances we shall not now attempt to give, as they belong to put the public upon their guard. Our jail is now full, and ten or a dozen more implicated, all of whom have been arrested upon information of their guilt as principals in the undertaking. Besides these, several white men have been arrested, the evidence not sufficient to hang them. As the iron works below this, as we learn, a large number are bound and guarded, and the Sheriff has gone down to-day in person to the assistance of the few whites who are in the midst of the negroes, and for the better protection of the public stand that four were to have been hung at Dover, yesterday; and rumor reports that two were whipped to death, a few days previous. Neither of these rumors have, as yet, been confirmed; but the excitement is intense, and we are prepared to hear of acts of summary justice. In the confused state of current reports, we do not feel authorized to say more at this time, and shall close with a hint that all this commotion is the legitimate result of the agitation of the slavery question. And in proof, we adduce the fact that nearly all of the negroes interrogated on the subject of the contemplated insurrection, declare their belief that the election of Buchanan was to be followed by their emancipation.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

A. H. Rice was to-day re-elected Mayor by about 6,400 majority.

Stephen Mansar, American republican, has been elected Mayor of Lowell.

A republican was elected Mayor of Worcester to-day.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received, containing dates from Vera Cruz to the 10th ult. They state that the siege of Puebla still continues without definite results. The communication between the Capital and the interior is almost entirely suspended.

Advices have been received from Galveston to the 22d ult. The news contained in the papers is not of much importance.

Buchanan's majority in 71 counties in Texas is 11,000, and in the entire State will not be less than 15,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Colonel Wheeler still holds his commission as minister to Nicaragua but was recalled for the reason stated in the President's Message, for our Government's suspending diplomatic relations with that country.

Mr. Rusk's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, extends the time within which the Texas creditors can present their claims to the 1st of January, 1858, and repeals so much of the act of August last and authorizes the distribution of the residue of the $7,000,000 pro rata among the creditors who have filed their release.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—Massachusetts papers state that the Prohibitory Liquor Law now proves utterly inefficient there. They assert that never at any previous time has there been so free and unrestricted a sale of liquor in Boston as at present. Drinking saloons have multiplied, until they are to be found at the corner of almost every street. A movement is on foot to try the regulating principle again, now that prohibition seems to be a failure.

FRAUDULENT NOTES.—The New Albany Ledger cautions the public against $5 checks, raise from ones, on the Ohio Insurance Company of that place. The fraud is easily detected by observing the vignette—that of the genuine ones being a drove of hogs and that of the fives an Indian woman sitting down with her arms outstretched.

ARKANSAS ELECTION, OFFICIAL.—The Little Rock Democrat gives the average official vote for Presidential electors as follows: Buchanan 21,899, Fillmore 10,795—Buchanan's majority 11,103. The falling off from the aggregate vote cast for Governor last August is over 12,000.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—This new institution will go into operation on the 1st of January. Most of the branches have been organized.

☞The reported burning of the Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa., turns out to be a hoax.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The Asia arrived out on the evening of the 22d. Her news had no effect on the cotton market, which was dull and unchanged, excepting a turn in favor of buyers. The sales for the three days were 15,000 bales, of which none were on speculation, and 500 for export. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork dull. Money easier. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 94¾.

The Atlantic was delayed on her passage by head winds. On the 5th inst., off Cape Race, she passed a large iceberg.

England.—The English Government has given official notice of its intention to furnish ships for the purpose of taking additional soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph and also for laying the cable during the next summer. The notice also includes a guarantee of 4 per cent. on the capital.

The Schleswig-Holstein Duchy's affair is quiet for the moment.

Naples presents no novelty.

The Neufchatel question is not invested with any serious danger.

The Anglo-French alliance, though pregnant with speculation, may be regarded as settled.

German journals are fruitful of rumors. The Augsburg Gazette publishes a statement from Vienna that Baron Bourqueney proposes to settle the Belgrade difficulty by splitting the difference and making the frontier pass for the Liverpool market, under a contract for direct shipment to that port. We shall lose, this year, the major portion of the number packed last year the English market.

The Cincinnati Gazette's waterday says:

The actual receipts of hogs, as shown by the Price Current of this morning, are 58,835. The figures are as follows:

	For the season.	Same time last season.	Same time in 1854.
From Kentucky	80,720	50,154	54,070
By railroad and river	12,800	12,296	22,000
Through toll-gates	10,140	10,800	22,000
Slaughtered at Cincinnati, Fulton and vicinity	9,800	11,270	21,000
Totals	180,370	220,500	134,750

The number of hogs that have crossed the river at this point, from Kentucky, is much larger than in either of the preceding seasons. The total receipts are about 20,000 short of last season.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—$20,000 *in Counterfeit Money Seized.*—On Saturday morning Deputy President Chisholm of the Morris Co. Bank, at Morristown, N. J., called upon the Chief of Police, and stated that they had obtained a clue to a party, who had for some time past been putting in circulation counterfeit bills on that bank. The Chief deputised officers Masterson and Murphy, to aid officer Sutherland of New Jersey in the business, and Mr. Masterson soon after appeared, attired as a cattle driver, and proceeded to the Commercial Hotel, for the purpose of arresting a man calling himself William, who was suspected of being one of the counterfeiters. Williams soon appeared, and the officer gave him to understand that he wished to buy a quantity of bogus money, to take West to be used in the purchase of cattle. Williams exhibited several full executed specimens, and told the drover that he could have any quantity over $5,000 at 25 cents on the dollar. At this moment, officer Sutherland entered the room, and Williams, fearing all was not right, attempted to throw the bills into the fire but was prevented from doing so and arrested.

He was taken to the Chief's office, and upon condition that his own personal safety should be assured, he expressed a willingness to tell who were his accomplices. He then stated that he allowed that he obtained the money from James M. Taylor & Bro., exchange brokers, at the corner of Chatham and James streets. The officers and prisoner then visited the office of the Taylors, the officer following well disguised, went in with Williams, whom he had furnished with genuine bills, and he said, was soon handed by one of the brothers to Williams, who left the officer having given the signal, the other officers, who were outside, rushed in, and the two men were arrested, but not without a determined resistance.

The premises were searched, and about $20,-000 in counterfeit money, it is alleged, was found. The denominations were from $1 to $20, and they were imitations of the issues of the Morris Co. Bank, N. J., Onondaga Bank of Syracuse, Bank of Boston Bank of Scituate, R. I., Eastern Bank, Columbia co., Bank of Pa., Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., Merchants' Exchange Bank of this city, and others. A large quantity of bills in an unfinished state, it is said, was also found, and several thousand dollars in genuine bills on the Tradesmen's Bank of this city, which were the property of the bank, the brothers having done business with it. The bills are all admirably executed, and well calculated to deceive the best judges. They were sold to Williams, it is said, at 25 cents on the dollar. The parties were all, on Sunday, taken before Justice Davidson. Jeremiah L. Taylor and James M. Taylor gave bail in $5,000 each for trial. Their bondsmen are Marcus Sharkie, of 105 Monroe street, and Wm. H. Goodwin, of No. 107 East 39th street. Williams was locked up in default of bail. A man named Adams, who had formerly been employed as a confederate and committed for trial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print 15,000 extra copies of the message and accompanying papers.

Mr. Collamer, having the floor, spoke at length in opposition to the position of the President—condemning in strong terms his imputations upon a portion of the citizens of the free States, and regretting the open violation of plighted faith which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause of the past and still existing excitement concerning slavery as a recognized institution.

Mr. C. reviewed the recent election at considerable length, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Mason, Butler, and Bigler.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's message to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, replied to the arguments of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, saying that he saw in the remarks of the latter gentlemen, an effort to unite all the elements of opposition to the Administration in this Presidential election; but he believed the scheme would fail.

He proceeded to argue that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was not condemned in the recent canvass, as had been so freely asserted by gentlemen on the other side.

Tuesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the President's message and accompanying documents pending—

Mr. Collamer said when he began his term of service in the Senate he entertained the conviction that the questions of business before the body were the only subjects for discussion. He soon found that other and abler Senators held a different opinion. He regretted the irregularities and violations of law arising upon them than the listening to petitions for redressing grievances and enacting laws for the government of the people or they should guise and prepare the public mind to it. His own opinion was that the public mind should itself not receive direction from the debates or action of either house of Congress. He thought these bodies should rather be the echo of public sentiment than the framer of it. The Union was, in fact, transforming the Senate from a legislative assembly into an arena of political debate; but it seemed that he was entirely mistaken in his ideas, for it was not for a moment to be supposed that the practice of all those old and experienced Senators was founded upon an erroneous theory. He would confess that all his previous views were completely overturned by his experience here. He found that on those questions which were before Congress as proper subjects of debate it took very latitudinary range. Much was said here that was not said to produce effect on the minds of the members or with the expectation of their votes. But speeches were made, to use a common phrase, for buncombe. Inasmuch as this was the case all parties must participate in the discussion. He would be idle for anybody to attempt to elevate himself above the current of debate as it proceeded from day to day.

When he heard the annual message of the President read, the other day, he thought some parts of it were in rather bad taste, but that was not a matter for the Senate to complain of. The aspersions which the President cast upon the people of the Northern States, who voted for the Republican ticket. They seem to have been dictated by an impertinent sort of rage worthy of no particular importance when considered in themselves; but coming, as they do, from the highest executive officer of the nation, they deserve some remark.

Mr. Collamer quoted from the message those passages charging the Republicans with being influenced with a desire to change the domestic institutions existing in the States, saying that the President imputed to false pretences to them, and had further charged that they seek an object which they well know to be revolutionary, and that, with this knowledge and fully aware of the consequences which must result from their action, they combined to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive them of a constitution and laws, of moral authority, and undermine the fabric of the Union; and, in further on, the President spoke of an attempt of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization, to usurp the control of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Collamer regarded these grave and very serious charges as being unwarranted by facts, and proceeded to give the history of slavery in connection with the administration of this government from its foundation to the present time, manifesting that the power of Congress, which is now questioned, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, had always been exercised until a very recent period, and that with very few exceptions there was never any question as to their right to exercise it. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Smith of Tennessee, replying to the remark of Mr. Campbell of Ohio and Mr. Sherman, said if they had not themselves to blame in making excuses for their defeat, he would not have thought it proper to respond. They had charged on the Democratic party the entertaining different sentiments in different sections of the Union, but this was silly—it amounted to nothing in the public mind. He saw in Mr. Sherman's speech an effort to unite all the opposing elements North and South against the Democracy in the next Presidential election. He saw a bank down from all the positions heretofore taken by the Republican party in this House relative to the question of slavery—but this scheme will not succeed.

The other gentleman (Mr. Campbell) had stated that the great principle of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the policy of the present administration had been carried through three hundred thousand votes. So far from this, as he proceeded to show, they have been overwhelmingly opposed by the people of the country. He maintained that they were opposed to sectionalism, as was shown in the result of the Presidential election.

As to Mr. Buchanan's principles, they are embodied in the resolutions of the national Democratic convention.

The House, by special order, proceeded to the consideration of the Whitfied case, and reconsidered the vote by which the House on last Monday week refused that he be sworn as a delegate from Kansas by a vote of 111 to 108.

Mr. Grow moved the whole question be referred to the committee on elections. Negatived by 7 majority.

The oath was ordered to be administered—112 against 108.

Mr. Whitfield advanced and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United State.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the committee on ways and means, reported bills making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy and the payment of invalid pensions. Adjourned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.

The message of Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, is brief and devoted mainly to State financial interests. Total available resources $246,000. Total liabilities $128,000. He recommends immediate provision for the payment of $55,000 State bonds due on the first of January. The Superintendent of Public Constructions having failed to pay $60,000, as directed by the last Legislature, he recommends the appointment of a commission to examine the affairs of the Des Moines Improvement Company. He recommends careful legislation on the subject of county and municipal indebtedness. Says that during the past summer it was currently reported that the President of the United States had failed to protect citizens of Iowa in Kansas for the reason that no official intelligence of outrages had reached him; consequently he deemed it his duty to notify the President of crimes against former citizens of Iowa and demand the protection of the Federal Government. He submits copies of letters, and desires to reiterate the opinion that it is the duty of the State to protect her own former citizens, now in Kansas, when the Federal authorities are unable or neglect the same.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Senate.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print the President's message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Pugh entered into a defense of the President in all the positions and arguments of the message and especially that portion of it which denounced the spirit of sectionalism and disunion. In replying to the arguments of the opposition, he contended that every member of the present administration had been emphatically endorsed by the people, and none of them more distinctly than the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories. The Democratic national platform was explicit upon every purely national question, and whatever assertions might now be made of deception in this section or that they were broadly in the face of the facts. The Democratic party went into the canvass with no concealments, it had no principle that was not well understood in every section of the Union.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Senate.—Mr. Pugh took up the argument and replied to the arguments and accusations of the opposition orators relative to the Presidents message, citing judicial authorities to prove the President correct, and eulogized people of the free States with much severity. He characterized the message as containing calumnious misrepresentations of the Republicans who are not in the dominant party in this republic. So far from the Republican organization being a sectional union, they hold in their platform, distinctly declared, that the Constitution and the Union of the States shall be preserved. They advocated nothing that had not been contended for by Jefferson and Madison, and every authority, and were determined to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories, which, in the eyes of the President, was an unpardonable sin.

He was glad to see that Virginia was appointed permanent president, with the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, with the exception of the number of votes to which she is entitled in the electoral college.

Mr. Lyons made a long speech, asserting it to be the wish of the South to maintain the Constitution and the Union, but expressed their determination to prepare for future contingencies.

A committee of two from each State represented was appointed to prepare business. A. Dudley Mann, Esq., was admitted as a delegate, and added to the committee on business. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

A strong conservative sentiment prevails among the members, and is manifested by the tenor of their remarks.

Afternoon Session.—The President announced the committee on business. Various resolutions were offered, and some seconded in reference to the order of business. Among them was a resolution by Mr. Swan of Tennessee, that all bonds or notes issued by Southern States or counties shall be made payable in gold or silver.

Mr. Hubbard of Alabama opposed the resolution, and thought we should get money where we could, and leave the point of payment to the lender. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Peoples of Georgia moved that each member subscribe $100 towards a line of steamers to Europe, which was carried, but was reconsidered and referred.

Mr. Bethune, of Ga., made a long speech in favor of the abolishment of tariff and raising funds for the support of the Government by taxation.

Mr. Keitt urged the importance of educating the youth at the North, and advocating the encouragement of Southern books, newspapers, and manufactures.

Mr. Goulding, of Ga., offered a resolution instructing Southern Congressmen to use their efforts to repeal the tariff and to repeal the laws interdicting the slave trade and procure a treaty for the rendition of slaves from Canada. Laid on the table by nearly a unanimous vote.

Mr. Moore, of Ala., offered a resolution in favor of a road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, along the 32d parallel. Adopted.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.

The report of the committee on business is very long. The convention will hardly adjourn before Friday.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.

The train which left Pittsburg at 3 P. M., yesterday, arrived at Alliance behind time. The passengers report a collision that in this section of the country, and none of them more distinctly than the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories. The Democratic national platform was explicit upon every purely national question, and whatever assertions might now be made of deception in this section or that they were broadly in the face of the facts. The Democratic party went into the canvass with no concealments, it had no principle that was not well understood in every section of the Union.

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SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.

The Southern Commercial Convention met here at noon to-day. The Mayor took the chair and delivered an appropriate speech. An eloquent prayer was delivered by Bishop Elliott. Mr. Thurston, of Petersburg, was appointed Secretary Secretary. A committee of one from each State was appointed to report officers and rules for the permanent organization of the Convention, after which recess until 4 o'clock was resolved on.

There are about 600 delegates in attendance, representing ten of the Southern States, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky, and Delaware not being represented. The Pacific railroad and the Nicaragua questions will be the chief subjects brought for consideration. The project for reopening the slave trade will be quietly sunk on reassembling.

James M. Mason, of Virginia, was appointed permanent president, with the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, with the exception of the number of votes to which she is entitled in the electoral college.

Mr. Lyons made a long speech, asserting it to be the wish of the South to maintain the Constitution and the Union, but expressed their determination to prepare for future contingencies.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1856.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SAG-NICHT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Secretary of State, Hon. Mason Brown, has been most foully, unjustly, and unwarrantably assailed by some of the Sag-Nicht Presidential electors and the Sag-Nicht presses for declining to recognize the *authority* of the Electoral College, *in an official capacity*, to investigate the affairs of the office of Secretary of State. We have already alluded to the outrageous assumption of power on the part of the Electoral College in its demand to be allowed to investigate the condition of any public office. It was an attempted outrage which betokened either a total disregard for all legal restraints or a most deplorable stupidity and ignorance of their duties on the part of the members of the Electoral College. The attempt to screen them from well-merited condemnation and contempt by assailing the Secretary of State is unavailing and only recoils with redoubled force upon the stupid fellows who transcended their authority and attempted to exercise a supervisory control over the whole State government, when they were only invested with power to perform a single act like a parcel of automatons.

This Sag-Nicht Electoral College, after having done what its members were appointed to do—that is, to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States—assumed to itself the right to ascertain and determine whether the officers appointed by the State laws to perform other duties had acted properly to their business. It appointed a committee of its own body "to report to this College the full election returns of this State for Presidential electors on the 4th day of November;" and also "to report all such facts on the face of the returns to the Secretary's office as tend to show the *true vote* of Kentucky."

Here was an accusation upon the very face of the resolution that the Board of Examiners had not reported the TRUE vote of the State of Kentucky. This was an insult offered by the electoral college to the people of the whole State through their State officers whose duty it was to report this vote. Acting under this resolution, the committee impudently demanded of the Secretary of State to be furnished with the desired information. The Secretary very promptly denied their authority as an official body to supervise the performance of the duties of his office, while at the same time he courteously permitted any of them as individual private citizens to have access to the records of the office, and to obtain any desired information relative thereto. The committee, with foolish obstinacy, insisted upon their right to look into the affairs of State in an official capacity. They Judge Brown requested that their demands should be submitted in writing and that they should receive from him a written reply. The committee, well knowing that the insolently and outrageous assumption and asinine

SPAIN.—The question which now underlies every other in the current political affairs of Spain is said to be the question of bread. Already in some provinces the people have begun to die of want, and in others they are on the eve of revolt from the same cause. The amount of wheat in store is exceedingly limited, and, owing to the utter absence of rain for the last eight or ten months, there is no prospect of a new crop. Popular discontent is wide-spread and intense. The Government is attempting to stifle it by assiduously distributing grain in the provinces most needy and desperate, but it remains to be seen whether or not the attempt will prove successful. It certainly will not without large importations of wheat from abroad, which, with a lean treasury and still leaner credit, is no very promising matter. So wide-spread is the tenure by which the existing Spanish Government holds its position at the helm of affairs. The red currents of revolution are bounding fiercely through the veins of its subjects, and may at any moment burst forth in a tempest of bloodshed.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—While the President's official anathema against the Black Republicans is ringing throughout the land, the Richmond Enquirer thus charitably shields them from its concentrated venom:

During the canvass, we often spoke in very round terms of the universal moral, political, social, and religious corruption of the Black Republicans. We asserted the party to be a mere congeries of isms. We were sincere in our assertions. We are sure understood. We respect Americans too much, North and South, to believe for a moment that a party so large as that which voted for Mr. Fremont is composed wholly, or in the majority, of fanatics, infidels, or sceptics. We have to look on for other causes for the national movement. We find a cause to them in the very fact which we are commenting. The North believes the South to be arrogant, overbearing, and aggressive. *The North is mistaken, but sincerely mistaken.*

The President could scarcely have received a keener rebuke, or, we fancy, a more unexpected one. We, however, have no commiseration to offer him. Only it is a little cruel that he should be stung by the consciousness of having distanced the Richmond Enquirer in vituperating his own section of the country.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—WALKER VICTORIOUS.—The telegraph brings us later news from California and Nicaragua. The advices from California are not important, but those from Nicaragua are of great moment. Gen. Walker has defeated the combined forces of the Central American States, and taken possession of Rivas, where he has established his headquarters. He has destroyed Granada, doubtless apprehending another outbreak on the part of the native population. Gen. Walker's loss was very small, while that of his enemies was very large. We have no doubt that Gen. Walker was very successful, but we are inclined to think that there is a good deal of exaggeration in the account, and especially in the naval engagement, as the dispatch terms it.

TENNESSEE MONEY.—The panic in regard to the Tennessee free banks is subsiding. Messrs. Hutchings & Co. have been and will continue to redeem the notes of the Bank of Chattanooga and other free banks secured by State stocks at 2½ per cent. discount, and those of the free banks not secured by State stocks at 5 per cent. discount.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—*Proceedings of Congress and the Southern Convention on Thursday—Removal of Judge Lecompte of Kansas and Appointment of a Kentuckian, &c.*—The National telegraph line was not working on Thursday, and we did therefore not receive any Washington news. We find the following in the Cleveland Herald. The Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, nominated by the President for Judge of Kansas, is doubtless James O. Harrison, of Lexington:

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
Thursday's Proceedings.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Senate.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Mason presented the petition of Mr. Wheeler, asking to be reimbursed for money advanced American citizens in distress in Nicaragua, and who on the route from California to New York were fired on by the natives of Virgin Bay, some losing their lives and others wounded. They were brought to the U. S. Legation hungry, wounded, and almost dead. Should this petition be granted, similar claims to an enormous amount are ready for presentation.

Com. Jones also petitioned to be refunded the sum deducted from his pay by action of the court martial several years ago.

Mr. Cass made a speech in vindication of the President's message, and the Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Otero presented a petition from the citizens of the Gadsden purchase, asking for the erection of a fort at Fort Crawford, Colorado.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall made a noble speech, criticizing the Democratic professions and practices.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.
SAVANNAH, December 10.

Mr. Goulding's resolution relative to the reopening of the slave trade was discussed.

Mr. Spratt, the editor of the Charleston Standard, avowed himself in favor of the renewal of that traffic. The convention, he said, should not acknowledge the right of Congress to impose restrictions upon the slave trade. It should meet the question at once.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., thought the South should ponder long before the despised opinion of the Christian world. A recent message of the Governor of South Carolina had astonished the whole South, and he could not endorse that message. The subject was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary.

Mr. Goulding of Georgia defended the policy of the revival of the slave trade. Slavery, he said, was declared from God, and he was ready to defend it in all its bearings.

The question was discussed by other gentlemen, including Mr. McLeod, of Texas, who pledged his State to favor any reasonable pro-slavery measure.

The motion to take up Mr. Swan's resolution was lost. South Carolina, Texas, and a part of Tennessee only voting affirmatively. Resolutions were then reported relative to the Pacific Railroad, declaring first, that the Federal Government has the power to construct the road, and second, that the road should be constructed along the 32d parallel of latitude, and should be constructed only by private enterprise, aided by grants of lands by Government, by contracts for carrying the mail, military stores, &c., and also by aid from the several States.

The first proposition was adopted. The second gave rise to a long discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The President to-day sent in the nomination of J. C. Harrison, of Kentucky, for Judge of Kansas, vice Lecompte, removed.

Gen. Houston will soon move an inquiry into the expediency of suspending for two years the duty on sugar and molasses.

Mr. Dudley, the Dutch minister to our government, will not return here, having been accredited to Denmark in an inferior mission. This is presumed to have been in consequence of his government disapproving his course in refusing to testify in the Herbert trial. A new minister will be here in a few weeks as successor to M. Dubois.

It is said that an effort will this winter to impeach a Judge of the District Court of the U. S., and the charges, if substantiated, will cause a profound sensation throughout country. The memorials, I believe, are in the proper committee.

There is a rumore that the slavery agitation will be again thrust upon Congress in connection with a bill for the admission of Utah as a State.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.—GENERAL WALKER VICTORIOUS.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas we have California dates to the 20th of November, and San Juan to the 5th inst. The Tennessee takes forward $270,000 in treasure.

The vote of California is as follows: Buchanan 50,000, Fillmore 35,000, Fremont 19,000. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The markets are dull. No other news.

The news from Nicaragua is important. General Walker has met with success in a series of battles against the combined forces of the Central Americans.

On the 10th of November Gen. Hornsby, with a company of 200, defeated 1,100 of the enemy under Gen. Corea near General Canas. The enemy lost 200. Gen. Hornsby's loss was two killed and eleven wounded. Four days fighting at Massaya ended in the entire defeat of the enemy. Walker returned to Granada, giving three days notice of his intention to allow time to remove valuables. He then fired Granada—not leaving a vestige of the place. He then proceeded to Rivas, and the inhabitants fled to Rivas, which hereafter is to be the capital of Nicaragua.

A naval battle took place between the Nicaraguan war schooner Granada, Capt. Faywoux, and a Costa Rican brig-of-war three times its size. The Costa Rican vessel was blown up, and all on board were destroyed. It is supposed that the enemy's loss in the various battles since October is 2,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Senate.—The Senate is not in session.

House.—Mr. Dodd was designated as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, vice Mr. Meacham, deceased.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, and a bill making a similar provision for the enemy's loss in the various battles since October is 2,000.

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Mr. Broom, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to make a contract with Vanderbuilt for carrying the mail between New York and Southampton at $16,000 the round trip, and, in the event of not making as quick time as the Cunard steamers, one thousand dollars are to be deducted for every twelve hours deficiency.

Mr. Tappan made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a bill repealing the laws, so called, of the Legislature of Kansas.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.
SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.

The convention has resolved to hold its next meeting at Knoxville, in August next.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions were adopted.

A letter from Senator Toombs was read in favor of absolute free trade and direct taxation. A thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

There was a desultory debate in favor of reopening the slave trade and the exclusion of everything Northern from the South.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.

The resolutions in favor of free trade and direct taxation were laid on the table—57 to 24—but subsequently reconsidered and a committee of one from each State appointed to consider the subject and report at the next convention.

Resolutions in favor of the completion of certain railroads through Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana were adopted.

Mr. Mann offered a resolution advocating a detective police to ferret out the disturbers of the peace in the Southern States and Southern planters, and for the establishment of a fiscal agency.

Resolutions for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of reopening the slave trade were debated.

Mr. Yancy Pike made an eloquent speech in opposition, on the ground of humanity, and hoped that the whole world would ultimately be free.

Mr. Baker, of Alabama, replied, and contrasted the condition of society in the North and South. He drew a conclusion in favor of the latter and hoped slavery would always exist.

The resolutions were rejected by a vote of 24 to 61, Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas voting in the affirmative.

Various resolutions were reported in favor of mail contracts by the North and South American Steamship Company—the establishment of foundaries for casting cannon and small arms—recommending organizations to promote Southern emigration to Kansas—inquiring whether a due proportion of arms and munitions of war belonging to the Government were in the Southern arsenals—asking Congress to put the Southern harbors in a state of defence—sympathising with the democratic movements in Central America and the introduction of slavery there—all of which were adopted.

A committee was appointed to call the next convention and issue an address to the Southern people, when the convention adjourned.

A final adjournment will take place to-night.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1856.

THE "DISFRANCHISED" COUNTIES.—The Sag-Nicht organs and leaders have a mortal fear of Know-Nothingism. They dread it even more than they hate it. They have several times announced its death, but it appears to be more terrible to them in death than in life. They hear its voice in every wind that blows; they feel its breath in every change of weather; they shiver in its awful grasp at every touch; and see its form in all the daily occurrences of public and private life. It would be better, far better, for them if they would restore it to life again, for, since they believe it dead, it haunts them continually. Its grim spectre is ever before them and poisons the happiness of their lives. It walks beside them in the streets. It mocks them irreverently in their devotional exercise at church. It frowns upon them from the judge's bench, and gibbers at them from the jury box. It shines upon them in the light of the day, and fills their souls with fearful terror in the darkness of the night. It scorches them in the summer's heat, and benumbs their limbs in the winter's cold. It blinds their sight with its glittering in the star-badge of the policeman, and shocks their too sensitive nerves in the scrape of the scavenger's hoe. It throws them into ague-fits whenever they approach the amphitheatre of the Agricultural Association, and stares at them in the counting-rooms of the merchants. It struts before them in all our State and municipal offices, and glares upon them from all the laws of the State and ordinances of the city. When they said that Sam was living, Know-Nothingism was nowhere; now, that they pretend to think that Sam is dead, Know-Nothingism is everywhere and in every thing.

These Sag-Nichts are becoming dreadfully superstitious. They would revive against Know-Nothingism the laws which were once in force in puritanical New England against Salem witches. If there is a great drought, the Know-Nothings are to blame; if the Ohio river runs dry and trade becomes stagnant, the Know-Nothings are the cause of it. If there is a murrain among the cattle or milk-sickness among the hogs, Know-Nothingism has produced it; and if Sag-Nicht county officers haven't brains enough in their noddles to know how to make out an election return in the form prescribed by law, it is all the fault of these terrible, ubiquitous, omnipresent Know-Nothings.

The ravings of some of the Sag-Nicht organs about the exclusion of the imperfect returns of election from the six "disfranchised" counties are excessively nonsensical. They began with charging improper conduct upon the board of examiners, and their own Sag-Nicht electors have borne testimony that the examiners did their duty and are free from any fault in the premises. They have now turned all their fierce imprecations upon the laws, and loudly denounce the Know-Nothings because the laws were not so made as to cause the blunders of ignorant Democratic officials. There is nothing the matter with the laws, and, if there was, the Know-Nothings didn't make them. They were made several years ago before the Know-Nothings had any existence. Some of them were made by the Constitutional Convention, in which there was a majority of Democrats. If the laws are wrong, that great Democratic Constitutional Convention should have made good ones. The laws are all sufficient for the purpose where the officers are not too ignorant to comprehend the smallest modicum of common sense and take the trouble to know what the law is.

We entirely agree with these Sag-Nicht grumblers that the exclusion of the vote of a single county from the election returns is a very grave matter, and the exclusion of the votes of six counties is an affair of fearful moment. The whole result of the election might thereby be changed and the will of a majority of the good people of the Commonwealth might thus be frustrated. The officers of the elections, through whose ignorance and stupidity the votes of these counties have been incorrectly returned, deserve the severest reprehension. Here is the root of the evil. The exclusion of these votes was not the fault of the Know-Nothing examiners. It is not attributable to the inefficiency of the laws. The whole blame rests upon the deplorable ignorance of the officers of elections in these same counties. Now it so happens that all but one of these counties are strongly Democratic, and have Democratic officers of elections. All this should be a warning to the people that, if they want to have their public affairs properly attended to, and to avoid such serious blunders, they must be careful to elect Democratic county officers.

All the twaddle of the Sag-Nicht organs and Sag-Nicht orators about the "disfranchisement" of a whole tier of counties is only pouring live coals upon the quivering backs of their own Democratic county officials, who hadn't sense enough to make out correct election returns. We don't believe the mass of the people of Kentucky are so superstitious and so much afraid of ghosts as the Sag-Nicht organs seem to consider them, and we don't think they will be very much scared at all the terrible stories that the Sag-Nicht organs daily tell them about the ghost of Know-Nothingism, which they have again and again declared to be dead. The people generally are sufficiently well-informed to see for themselves that the Sag-Nicht officers of elections are alone to blame for the disfranchisement of six whole counties, and they will hold the Sag-Nicht organs up to scorn for pointing such ignorant fellows to perform important public trusts. The people know where the blame is due, and all the howling of the Sag-Nicht organs won't dissuade them from rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—One of the earliest and most pressing subjects for the action of Congress at its present session is the court of claims. This tribunal was created two years ago to meet the urgent demands of justice both on the part of the Government and of the claimants against it. Long experience had shown that Congress was too pre-occupied and unwieldy a body to dispose of private claims with fairness and dispatch, and the judgments of all varieties of public men concurred in the propriety and necessity of establishing a court exclusively for this object. The present court of claims was accordingly established. It, however, has fallen sadly short of its purpose, mainly or wholly through a glaring defect in its constitution, by which its decisions were not made final but subjected to review and confirmation or reversal by Congress, thus engrafting upon the court the identical evils for whose correction it was established. We called attention to this defect pending the last session of Congress, and predicted then, that, unless speedily remedied, it would not only destroy the usefulness of the court, but render it an intolerable aggravation of the grievances it was designed to remove. Subsequent experience has tended strongly to confirm this opinion. The court has discharged its duties faithfully and ably, but its decisions remain as empty and unsubstantial as shadows, and will remain as until the action of Congress gives them substance and vitality. That action has not been taken, and heaven only knows when it will be, many insisting that Congress has no right to review the determinations of the court at all, and others insisting with equal zeal that it has the right and should exercise it freely. In the meantime, as we have intimated, not a dollar has been appropriated to give effect to the decisions of the court, and the creditors of the Government, with a decision in their favor by its own chosen tribunals staring them in the face, are still compelled to submit to an indefinite postponement of their rights. This is neither just nor wise. It is hardly decent. We hope that Congress will turn its attention promptly to this important subject, and, either by amending the law establishing the court or by some other effective mode, rectify this vast and daily accumulating mass of wrong, and make its recurrence impossible. The evil is immense and acknowledged, and the remedy is not difficult. Let it be applied It is due to the dignity of Congress not less than to the great interests of justice.

☞ The stupendous outrage alleged by Democratic presses to have been perpetrated by the Secretary of State, in refusing to recognize the *authority* of the electoral college to overhaul his affairs and to perform for him the duties he is himself required by law to perform, turns out now to be nothing more than a little discourtesy on his part. The Sag-Nicht organ, that assailed the Secretary so fast and furiously a few days ago, has discovered that he has not committed any very grave offense, but thinks he "would have felt much better" if he had been a little more polite, and that no harm would have been done by his submitting gracefully to the unwarrantable requisitions of the Sag-Nicht electors. This is coming a little nearer to a sensible conclusion than before, and, by the time it has done defending the wanton, outrageous, and unprecedented assumption of authority attempted to be exercised by the Sag-Nicht electoral college, the organ will doubtless conclude that there was not even any want of courtesy in the refusal of the Secretary to recognize the assumed right of the electoral college to direct the State officers in the discharge of their duties.

The electoral college acts under the authority of the Federal Government. Its powers and privileges are conferred and defined by act of Congress. Its official duties are confined to matters relating exclusively to the Federal Government, and its official intercourse is only with the officers of the General Government, such as the President of the United States Senate and the Judge of the United States District Court. It is a branch of the Federal Government and has nothing whatever to do with the State Government. It had no more right to ascertain and determine what was the true vote of Kentucky with a view of correcting the official acts of the Secretary of State, than the President of the United States has to correct inaccuracies in a commission of notary public issued by the Governor of Kentucky. The conduct of the college in this respect was an attempt to wrest from the State of Kentucky a portion of her reserved rights. It was an effort to subject the Government of a State to the control of a body of men organized under a law of the Federal Government. It was a high-handed outrage that is utterly indefensible and deserves the severest condemnation of the people.

The mail from the South brings New Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday last.

Gov. Alston was inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina, at Columbia, on Thursday. The Senate of South Carolina has laid on the table the report of the Committee on the reopening of the slave trade.

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Commander Ferrand has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war Falmouth, which is to go into commission on the first of January to relieve the Germantown on the Brazil station.

CHINA.—The Canton correspondent of the New York Herald gives a very humiliating account of the estimation in which our country is held by the Chinese. If the half of what he says is true, and we are disposed to credit the whole of it, the Pierce Administration has been even more lamentably and shamefully remiss in its dealings with this branch of our foreign relations than with any other. The sagacious enterprise of Mr. Fillmore's Administration opened the way for cheering results to American interests in the East, but, so far from having been followed up in a similar spirit or in any spirit by the present administration, it has been shorn of all its fruits through the most culpable ignorance and neglect. The past has been lost and the future well nigh forfeited. Nothing but the most decisive measures can recover the advantages which Pierce has idly thrown away. The Herald's correspondent, an American resident in China of twelve years' standing, while complaining bitterly of the general lack of information upon Chinese affairs displayed by the administration and its officials, pays the following high tribute to our distinguished representative in Congress:

My object in writing is in the hope that our Government may at least learn the geography of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. Having acquired that depth, they might venture upon a study of the despatches of Humphrey Marshall on Chinese affairs, as he is the only man of even medium talents that they have honored the Emperor of China by sending to his dominions, while Mr. Marshall has proved himself the best master of the subject that has been sent from our new to any other country.

Beyond all question, the prestige of our government in China has diminished wonderfully under the blighting imbecility of the Pierce Administration. The assertion of the Herald's correspondent that we occupy a third rate position in the estimation of the Chinese people and Government is no doubt literally true. We wish that we could feel a clearer reliance on the ability and the disposition of the next administration to correct the disgraceful laches and errors of the present.

SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED TO THE SUBJECT.—Dr. Banning's chest, lung, and shoulder brace; stomach, bowel, and womb braces; hump-back prop and spinal levers; pile brace and radical cure brace truss; pelvic girdle for pregnant and childbed ladies. Dr. Banning's book on the subject for sale—price $1. Mrs. Young, the cupper and leecher, will wait on ladies. Raymond & Patten, agents, 74 Fourth street. jy16 d1aw&w2amtf

THE VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—We have already published the official vote of Kentucky. The following is a table of the average vote in each county, including those officially reported and counted in the official returns and also those which were unofficially reported and excluded from the official returns. It is published as a table for reference in future:

Counties.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Counties.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Adair	462	450	Kenton	1642	1247
Allen	213	537	Knox	571	588
Anderson	727	299	Larue	489	540
Ballard	722	206	Laurel	505	408
Barren	1222	1561	Lawrence	478	466
Bath	1039	642	Lewis	611	586
Boone	818	902	Letcher	207	79
Bourbon	1241	1057	Lincoln	459	796
Boyle	562	896	Livingston	832	554
Bracken	743	850	Logan	906	1013
Breathitt	561	112	Lyon	306	265
Breckinridge	628	1008	Madison	833	1097
Bullitt	561	346	Marion	1134	418
Butler	451	571	Marshall	843	104
Caldwell	702	465	Mason	994	1530
Calloway	1309	206	McCracken	505	660
Campbell	1219	906	McLean	476	604
Carlisle	511	429	Meade	714	615
Carter	787	298	Mercer	1121	615
Casey	1007	1000	Montgomery	442	546
Christian	1088	1080	Monroe	681	581
Clarke	418	946	Morgan	1066	289
Clay	421	471	Muhlenberg	1041	730
Clinton	522	261	Nelson	1041	703
Crittenden	964	305	Nicholas	769	756
Cumberland	355	635	Ohio	796	1155
Daviess	1062	1451	Oldham	429	396
Edmondson	421	161	Owen	1379	554
Estill	474	1046	Owsley	401	336
Fayette	1500	1404	Pendleton	1006	671
Fleming	948	949	Perry	285	173
Floyd	329	94	Pike	701	176
Franklin	704	885	Powell	177	167
Fulton	1040	207	Pulaski	1230	956
Gallatin	289	330	Russell	429	441
Garrard	652	886	Rockcastle	707	355
Grant	676	1049	Rowan	297	187
Graves	1373	478	Scott	1043	674
Grayson	651	1007	Shelby	1202	1426
Green	632	800	Simpson	537	437
Greenup	1	600	Spencer	404	1
Hancock	467	425	Taylor	672	317
Hardin	1502	1220	Todd	873	792
Harlan	284	231	Trigg	1076	581
Harrison	1066	985	Trimble	599	575
Hart	816	1000	Union	1042	1
Henderson	707	885	Warren	895	1254
Henry	1167	1277	Washington	1145	441
Hickman	631	244	Wayne	699	515
Hopkins	1182	850	Whitley	310	572
Jefferson	2973	2686	Wolfe	420	252
Jessamine	583	614			
Johnson	598	156	Totals	74,381	67,292

*Unofficial.

Total number of persons voting in the State..... 142,964
Do do do for Fremont..... 548

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The ship St. Louis, from Liverpool, brings Captain Higgins, wife, and thirty-two of the crew of the ship Transport, of Boston, which was wrecked during the gale in the middle of October.

The Cahawba sailed for New Orleans via Havana, taking $80,000 in specie to Havana and $300,000 to the former port.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

It is understood that another Pacific railroad bill is about to be introduced in the Senate at the next magnificent scale, and is entitled "A bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic communication from the Mississippi river and Lake Superior to the Pacific coast." Three lines of roads are projected, viz: One from a point on the Mississippi river south of 36 to San Francisco, with a branch to Puget Sound; the second from a point on the Missouri river north of lat. 40 and south of lat. 43 to San Francisco, with a branch to Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, and San Jose. The third from some point in Iowa to Puget Sound, with a branch to the mouth of the Williamette river. To each of these routes the bill propose to grant 50 sections of land for each mile of railroad. The land to be selected as named in the bill from the nearest unappropriated vacant lands of the United States, which shall be withdrawn from sale or entry or pre-emption, and, if required, shall be surveyed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; provided the parties named in the bill shall not be compelled to take any waste lands and shall pay to the United States 25 cents per acre; provided also, that no title shall rest in them any faster than the roads are extended to completion. Further, they shall deposit with the Secretary of the Interior, within six months after the passage of this act, $200,000 in good United States or State Securities as a guarantee that one hundred miles of each must be completed within eighteen months from the time of the establishment of the route. When each one hundred miles are ready for the track the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the parties named the use of said $200,000 to purchase iron therefor, and in lieu thereof take a first mortgage bond on the road for that amount to be held until the entire line is completed.

Under the bill the United States are to pay $500 per mile for the transportation of the mails until the completion of the road, and for iron years thereafter. Also, for the transportation of troops and munitions of war such reasonable sum as the President and Secretary of War may determine. If the parties fail to build the lines within ten years from the date of their location, all right to the land not at that time paid for shall cease, and the same shall revert. The right of way to the width of four hundred feet through the public lands is proposed to be granted. Further information of the bill is promised. It is to be granted to the following roads, under the restriction that any amount heretofore granted to the States where they are located for their use and benefit, shall be deducted therefrom, viz: The Western branch of the Pacific Railroad, the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, the Mississippi, Red River and Texas Railroad, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, connecting with the first named routes of the Pacific Railroad; the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, the Burlington, Keokuk and Missouri Railroad, the Philadelphia, Old Fort Wayne and Platte Valley Railroad, the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, the Iowa Central Air-Line Railroad, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, the North Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad connecting with the second named route of the Transit Railroad, and the North Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota Railroad, connecting with the third route in order. Each of these proposed grants is under the proviso that fifty miles of road must be completed within three years after the passage of this act, and the remainder within five years thereafter. The United States mails shall be carried at the usual prices for such services. Further provisions make it the duty of the companies named to construct their roads, &c., in a good and workmanlike manner and without delay. All the property of said companies in the Territories is to be exempt from taxation as long as they are territories. None of them shall construct their roads through the lands of any Indian tribes without the consent of said tribes. They must sell and convey half of the lands granted within five years, and the balance within ten years from the issuing of the patent from the United States, and all land not sold at the expiration of ten years shall be forfeited to the United States.

PITTSBURG, December 12.

The coroner's jury over the bodies killed by the railroad accident at Alliance, found a verdict attributing the cause to the Cleveland train, and finding that John Cherry, engineer, was concerned in the perpetration of the outrage. Cherry is still at large at the headquarters of Cleveland and Pittsburg road, but professes a willingness to give himself up if protected from the violence of the excited people.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Howell Cobb has just issued a book from the Georgia press, for private circulation, entitled "Scriptural Examination of the institution of Slavery," intended to prove that the development of slavery in the United States is calculated to secure "civil and religious liberty" to the race in Africa. It is freely distributed among public men with the author's compliments.

In conformity with the treaty ratified in August, the Interior Department has invited Jumper, the Chief of the Seminoles west of the Mississippi, to visit the tribe in Florida for the purpose of inducing peaceful emigration. As yet no answer has been received from the Indian Agent on the matter. The failure of the House at the last session to make the appropriations for executing the treaty has occasioned the delay in the experiment, and may now embarrass it. In the meantime, Gen. Harney is instructed not to commence military operations until all pacific overtures and means are exhausted.

The last official intelligence from Oregon induces the belief that the Indian difficulties in that Territory will soon be amicably arranged, and without necessity of further hostilities. Only the tribes east of Cascade Moutains give apprehension for additional trouble, and they form comparatively inferior obstacles in the way of general pacification.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.
SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.

The Convention was occupied from 7 till 9 o'clock this evening on a motion to reconsider the vote on the Pacific Railroad resolution of to-day with the view of offering resolutions in substance declaring that Congress has power to make roads in Territories but not in States. On motion it was tabled. The vote on the resolution requiring free slave trade was explained by an amendment that said vote was not actuated by a feeling of deference to the North. On motion a vote of thanks was returned to railroad companies for free passes to the Convention. Adjourned *sine die*.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.

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Commander Ferrand has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war Falmouth, which is to go into commission on the first of January to relieve the Germantown on the Brazil station.

THE HOG MARKET.—The pork-houses during the past week have been doing a very small business owing to the great scarcity of hogs. All the houses are to have nearly finished killing. A part of the time the weather has been rainy, and this, together with a pressure in the money market, has kept prices within limits. Good hogs readily command $6 25, and sales have been made during the week at from 5 to 10c above this figure. These prices are usually paid by the proprietors of pork-houses to secure the killing; from the hooks, they have been bought at $6 and under.

There have been some large sales of the product at Owensboro' by parties here, but they are no criterion of this market. We heard of a sale on Saturday of 300 bbls. mess pork at $16 50, at which it is now held. Sales of prime lard have been made at 10¾ cents, and green hams 7¾ cents. Nothing has been done in shoulders.

Some of our operators, owing to the high prices prevailing here, have been packing elsewhere. We understand that Atkinson, Thomas, & Co., of this city, and O'Neill, Bayley, & Co., of Madison, are jointly packing 30,000 to 35,000 hogs at Nashville and Clarksville, at an average cost of about $5 per.

The following is a statement of the killed this season up to last evening:

	Killed.	In Pens.
Hull, Hunt, & Co.	44,000	
Hamilton, Ricketts, & Co. (est.).	37,000	
Atkinson, Thomas, & Co.	29,566	500
Jarvis & Co.	18,200	450
A. S. White & Co.	17,952	
Owsley & Co.	16,065	
Hamilton, Huffman, & Co.	15,967	
New Albany (estimated)	15,000	
	187,740	950

The falling off is general throughout the West. At Cincinnati the money market is also very tight. The Gazette, of Saturday, says:

The market for hogs was quiet to-day, and the general feeling among dealers was easier. The packing-houses are well supplied, and there are a good many on the books for the time being, therefore, the offerings are somewhat greater than the demand. The weather is most cold, raw, and disagreeable, and if it continues for 36 to 48 hours longer, it will be severe enough for packing. The receipts to-day were 2,000 head, and the sales 1,000 head at $5 75 to $6 40, including light and heavy.

At St. Louis, on Friday, there were few hogs in market, with sales of 100 head, averaging 220 lbs., at $5 75; 300 head, averaging 210 lbs., and 500 head to arrive at $5 62½.

At Palmyra, Mo., Thompson & Co. had killed 2,000 head, averaging 220 lbs. and expected to kill 7,000 more. They were paying 4 cents.

The Lexington Observer quotes sales from the pork-house in that city, of 20,000 shoulders and hams, out of salt, at 5½ and 7¾c. delivered at Covington, and 5,000 shoulders out of salt on the spot at 5½c. A hog weighing 960 pounds was slaughtered there on Thursday.

DEATH OF JOHN D. MCCLURE, Esq.—This worthy man, at present and for many years past Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of this State, died at Owenton, Owen county, on the 1st inst. He was buried with Masonic honors. Mr. McClure had filled all the chairs in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, from Junior Warden to that of Grand Master.

☞ Dr. Hulce, in Louisville, Ky., has never been known to fail of curing fistula and diseases of the rectum without the knife or caustic. Moreover, Dr. H.'s practice embraces every disease of the human fabric, either in male or female, and failing in no instance where he promised a cure. The very best reference can be given. Address Dr. Hulce, Box 414. jy30 wtf

MERIWETHER'S FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Our readers will perceive by an advertisement, headed "Rare Chance for Investment," that this well-known mill property is for sale.

LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.—It will be seen from an advertisement in this morning's paper, that a change has taken place in the proprietorship of these works. Mr. Chas. Dozle has withdrawn, and Dr. Krack has become a partner in the firm. Dr. K. will superintend the business and financial part of the concern, for which he is eminently qualified. Mr. Stanger is one of the best workmen in the country. The many beautiful articles exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair were designed and made under his supervision. Mr. Dozle is also an excellent workman. We trust that our citizens will patronize the works. Louisville needs manufactories, and the only way to get them is by upholding and encouraging those established in our midst. Nothing contributes more to the prosperity of a city than manufactories

☞ The New York Independent, of Thursday, has the following among its list of failures, assignments, &c:

Boston Houses.—Samuel Henaw & Son; Tenny & Bro.; Robert M. Morse & Co.; Thomas, Lewis, & Co.; Miller & Hatch; Hewins, Edmonds, & Co.

New York Houses.—Manning & Faulkner; Benjamin M. Nee; Jacob Little & Co.; William McKenzie, offers fifty per cent.

Fortens & Phillips, Philadelphia, Penn.; suspended.

Robert Chesley, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; suspended.

N. E. Berry, Baltimore, Md.; suspended; offers fifty per cent.

Matthews & Gittings, Wheeling, Va.; suspended.

Gray & Bro., Augusta, Ga.; suspended.

A. L. Johnstone & Co., Mobile, Ala.; assigned to David Reed.

M. Barriere & Co., New Orleans, La.; suspended.

Gowdy, Terry, & Co., Louisville, Ky.; suspended.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

☞ The table of the vote of Kentucky, which we publish to-day, shows what the Buchanan vote would have been if all the Sag-Nicht officers of elections had known how to make out legal election returns, but it doesn't show what it would have been if nine or ten thousand Sag-Nicht "black carpet-bag men" had not been brought into the State to vote at the election.

FROST BITES.—Thousands of persons suffer with frost bitten limbs, as often as the weather turns cold. Every one so afflicted should use Porter's Oriental Life Liniment. It never fails to cure frost bitten limbs when used according to directions. This is a fact which can be proven by nearly two thousand persons, who have used the Oriental Life Liniment with success in the last three winters. If you would be cured, try it. It only costs twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all country druggists and storekeepers. Principal depot, 96 Third street, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. d13 d&wj&d4wtf

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Pro Bono Publico.*—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents." Price 25 cents.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Sores, Corns, Chilblains, Old Ulcers, Fever Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Stiles, Festers, Sea Biles, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Scalds in the Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which has been in use by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In nonintance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescription. It is made from pure vegetables, from a recipe known only to myself. Full directions accompany each box. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE OF NEW BOOKS.—*The American Poulterer's Companion*; a practical treatise on the breeding, rearing, and general management of the various species of domestic poultry, illustrated with portraits of fowls, mostly taken from life, poultry-houses, coops, nests, feeding-hoppers, &c., &c. A new edition, enlarged and improved. By C. N. Bement. With 120 illustrations on wood and stone. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The so-called "hen fever" has had its day, and poultry has settled down to its proper sphere of value without excitement or speculation. No part of the live stock demanding the care of the farmer is more interesting or more profitable than domestic fowls, and possibly, as a general thing, no animal receives less of his attention. The writer of this book gives the results of much experience, and nowhere can be found more reliable instruction in all the details which tend to make one "lucky" in the management of fowls.

We have always held poultry as an important source of domestic revenue, but were surprised at some of the statistics given by the author. As a sample we quote the following:

By reference to the agricultural tables of statistics of 1849, the value of poultry in the State of New York was $2,573,029, which was more than the value of its sheep, the entire value of its neat cattle, and five times the value of its horses and mules. It is probable that since then the value of poultry has nearly or quite doubled.

The American Poulterer's Companion is for sale in Louisville by Morton & Griswold.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs and The Cultivator Almanac for 1857. Embellished with 130 engravings, containing practical suggestions for the farmer and horticulturist. By J. J. Thomas, author of "American Fruit Culturist" and "Farm Implements," and associate editor of the "Country Gentleman" and "Cultivator." Published by Luther Tucker & Son. This is the third number of this little volume, which has made its appearance in so many years. It is really a valuable little book of reference for the farmer, and cannot fail to repay many times its cost in the many useful hints which it gives on all subjects connected with the farm and garden. The author is well known as a sound, practical writer.

Morgan Horses; a premium essay on the origin, history, and characteristics of this remarkable American breed of horses; tracing the pedigree from the original Justin Morgan through the various noted sires, his progeny down to the present time, with numerous portraits; to which are added hints for breeding and general use and management of horses; with practical directions for training them for exhibition at agricultural fairs. By D. C. Linsley, Middlebury, Vt. This is the title of a handsome octavo of 327 pages, just published by the enterprising house of C. M. Saxton & Co., New York. This volume is gotten up with the usual taste of this extensive publishing house, and is very opportunely issued, as it gives reliable information upon very important points in the history and peculiarities of this truly valuable breed of horses, which are so deservedly popular wherever they are known. There are now some valuable horses of the true Morgan stock owned in the South and West, and, owing to their popularity, there are doubtless many others with defective or fraudulent pedigrees. To all who wish to breed to these horses, this book will prove of great service in verifying the true stock. We presume the book is for sale by Mr. Grnter, in Louisville.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—The following article is from the Ohio Farmer. There is matter for serious reflection in it. Although it seems to us, to a great extent, kept herself from reproach in the instances spoken of, still, the same causes which have produced this deviation from the legitimate objects of agricultural fairs elsewhere will be found in force here, and it may require great vigilance and singleness of purpose on the part of the managers to keep down this tendency in Kentucky. We fully agree with the writer in his views. We do not believe that the tastes of the permanent supporters of these fairs call for any such extraneous, exciting, and questionable displays. We believe the legitimate objects of such fairs are in themselves interesting enough to bring together a full attendance. We believe that the alleged necessity of such innovations as misjudged and the whole thing manifestly in bad taste. Time will show that those societies who have acted under the supposed necessity will find themselves the losers by it. We have great confidence in the good taste and judgment of the members of our State and local societies. But a careful reading of this article will do no harm. We shall refer to this subject again, in connection with "Farmer's Organizations:"

Perverseness of Fairs—Whither are we Tending?—Great crowds attend all our important fairs; wherever great crowds assemble there all the panderers to depravity and all the leeches that suck the blood of the masses are likely to congregate. Not only do pickpockets and thieves, not only the dealers in false jewelry and the mountebanks who boil eggs in your hat or draw your quantity of ribbon from their nostrils, but also showmen of every grade, from the music-grinder with his monkey and child-waiter to the magnificent circus, with its troupe of a hundred steeds and its female equestrians who will ride three horses at once and turn somersets in the air when they are at full gallop. All these we say are likely to crowd around the grounds at all our great fairs; along with these are exhibitions of skill which have a sort of connection, a loose and vague one, we think, with agricultural improvement, are sometimes more formally introduced. Among these latter the equestrian feats of ladies and the trials of speed among the horses' rival owners are becoming quite prominent. Such being some of our tendencies at the present moment, it becomes an important and sometimes a delicate question what course the friends of agriculture who have charge of our county and State fairs are to pursue. Are they to admit everything and, along with themselves, along with their legitimate objects, to be overwhelmed and forgotten in the multitude of irrelevant and sometimes debasing spectacles which are seen to tempt the crowd? Or are they to exclude everything but that which, in an important and obvious way, tends to improve the agricultural and mechanical interests of the community, and thus diminish at once the attractions and the pecuniary profits likely to be derived from the exhibition? Or shall they attempt to discriminate among these barnacles, which are beginning to fasten themselves on the good ship of agricultural progress, and thus run the risk of hopeless embarrassment in deciding which shall be tolerated and which excluded? These three questions present some difficulties, whichever side of the triangular alternative we contemplate. Good, unjudicious men may reach different conclusions; and under the pressure of numerous applications for indulgence of all sorts, it is a powerful motive to secure the largest amount of receipts, it would not be surprising if the general result should favor the "largest liberty," and if the fairs themselves should be crowded into a mere exhibition of folly from the occupancy of their own grounds by a crowd of foreign or unimportant yet attractive shows that may claim a place. What the tendency is, at the present moment, let the following

FACTS IN THE CASE

decide. Most of these have come under our own observation; all of them can be abundantly substantiated.

1. At several recent county fairs in this State, a whole menagerie of animals, monkeys and all, were not only permitted to exhibit near by but were absolutely admitted to the fair grounds, and thus become part of the fair itself, only that the people paid an additional fee to see the monkeys.

2. At the recent National Agricultural Fair at Philadelphia the show of agricultural and other implements was the most magnificent we have ever seen; it was perhaps the noblest exhibition in this department ever made in the United States; yet it was crowded into a corner to give place to a ring for a new exhibition of fast horses, in the preparation of which some ten thousand dollars were expended. Thus the true interests of the farmer were ignored and neglected to gratify the tastes or pamper the vanity of the fast owners of fast horses, or the equally fast men who were disposed to bet money on their speed.

3. At the last Wisconsin State Fair, held at Milwaukie, a premium of one hundred dollars was offered for the best race horse, while the pittance of ten dollars or three dollars was offered for the best mowing-machine. From this are we to infer that race horses are ten times as valuable to the farmer as Wisconsin as are mowing-machines? Or is such a false conclusion do premiums so designated inevitably lead.

4. The horse show which has just come off at Boston is another rather flagrant case of the same sort. The grounds, so finely fitted up last year for the exhibition of the National Agricultural Society, were this year occupied by an association calling itself the Boston *Agricultural* Association, and the money spent in the exhibition of fast horses; on three of these days there were trotting matches for purses of one thousand dollars each day. It was in fact a protracted horse race, and should have had a name to denote its character. From the accounts published we infer that the usual accompaniments of races were found there, the usual crowd of questionable people, the usual betting, the usual drinking, which, in other days, were forbidden and held in check by penal legislation. Now we own that races, with their usual consequences, do not of themselves, or in regard where they rest on their own merits, but where they occur under their own name and with their own attractions they at least deceive no one; this cannot be said for a race when it is advertised as an exhibition of an agricultural association; the mask it wears is as harmful as it is dishonest.

We need not give more facts; the above are enough for our purpose, which is to show that we are floating in the wrong direction. The time is close upon us, unless we arrest this tendency, when our agricultural fairs will be perverted from their original and legitimate aim, and become a mere agglomeration of useless or debasing spectacles—spectacles in which rival humbugs and stimulants to low desires shall struggle for the favor and patronage of a gaping, thick-headed crowd, who care nothing for the improvement of agriculture, but who feel no objection to having a good time under the disguise of a country or State or national fair. To them "the rose by any other name will smell as sweet."

HOW SHALL WE ARREST THESE EVILS?

We answer, by a strict regard to the following principles, which we regard as nearly self-evident:

1. Nothing should be admitted for exhibition which does not come legitimately under the head of agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical interests.

2. That which is subordinate and incidental should not be permitted to overlay or crowd out the great and leading objects of such exhibitions.

3. Everything which distracts the attention, or turns the minds of the people away from the special interests which a farmer's fair should promote, should be discouraged any where near the grounds, and should never be allowed, on any pretext, to occupy a place on the grounds themselves.

4. Everything immoral, or of questionable tendency, should be discouraged in every possible way. It should be the duty of our Boards of Agriculture, not only to satisfy their own sense of propriety, but to do nothing that will offend the delicacy or even honest prejudices of the virtuous and careful parents, who compose the mass of the farming community.

5. Not only should these principles be regarded in the official arrangements by the Board themselves, but the civil authorities of the corporations or townships within whose limits the fairs are held, should be, as in almost every case they *could* be, induced to enforce the laws designed to protect the peace and morality of the community, and to refuse licenses for the outside shows which interfere with the objects of the fair itself.

We have said that we regard these maxims as nearly self-evident; we have no fear that they will be objected to on the ground that they are not good. But it may be well to hold a session of such a body at an agricultural fair. It may be said that, without these outside attractions, the interest in our fairs would flag, and the receipts would not pay expenses; we do not believe there is the slightest foundation for a fear of this sort; we are confident, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that our fairs would be abundantly supported without any such foreign and questionable aid. It is an imputation which our intelligent farmers might well resent as a slander, that a fair, embracing the wide range of interests comprehended in agriculture, gardening, and the mechanic arts, has so feeble a hold on the judgment and taste, that traveling menageries, trotting matches, female equestrianism, *et id omne genus*, must be added, to secure their regard. It is not so; indeed the very opposite of all this is true. By these foreign exhibitions, the whole spirit of the occasion is perverted and debased. The crowd itself is made up of others than those the festival was made for. The guests are crowded away from their own entertainment. Let this go on a few years, and the very means adopted to create an interest in fairs will prove the cause of their eventual decline and fall. For let our intelligent farmers begin to feel, as they soon may feel, that our fairs are becoming anything else than what they seemed to be; let them begin to fear, that in attending these fairs with their families, they throw themselves into a vortex of coarse and vulgar and sometimes demoralizing excitements, and they will abandon them, and seek some other channels for mutual improvement and entertainment and they will be wise in doing so; for if fairs must be sustained at such expense, and such risks, we have no hesitation in saying that we *can* and *will* and *would* rather never attend another fair, we would rather never *hear* of another, than to anticipate such a result. But we have no fears of this sort, though we thus write; for we believe that agriculturists are sound headed, and (what is better) sound *hearted* men. These tendencies will be arrested, and our fairs will, without doubt, be relieved of these difficulties, which have justly roused some anxiety among their best friends.

FARM HORSES.—We give below an extract from a correspondent in Woodford county on the subject of breeding horses. We are glad to become a medium for the exchange of opinions among experienced farmers on the different topics of interest to them. We have no doubt that a cross of the Morgan with some of our good mares would produce very desirable farm horses in a majority of cases, and, as the writer says, if they prove too small for their purpose, they will still prove valuable for light harness:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WOODFORD CO., KY., NOV. 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I am clearly of the opinion that the very best farm horses may be produced by crossing our *native* that have size on the Morgan stallion. I know that some object to the Morgan stock because they say they lack size; yet it is a well settled fact that their progeny from mares of a large size are, two-thirds of them, large enough for the farm, and the other third, if they are too small for that use, make the very best of roadsters we have for light traveling vehicles, and always bring fine prices.

Our native Kentucky mares nearly all possess, in a greater or less degree, a dash of the Barb or Arabian blood, which gives to their progeny the capacity of endurance in the field through the long, hot days of summer months, the very time that the farmer wants the most work from his horse, to cultivate his growing crop. So generally is it known that the blooded mares produce the best stock for the farm that the Southern cotton planter will give twenty dollars more for a mule from a blooded mare than a scrub. An acquaintance of mine, who is in the habit of taking mules South, once told me that he was in the habit of selling about twenty mules of the same age annually from his old thoroughbred mare Sophy. Capt. Blackburn, alias everybody's Uncle Ned, told me that he once plowed a little thoroughbred mare with a fine lot of Conestoga horses, and that, notwithstanding they were both treated just alike in every respect, the little mare worked the large horse down, while she kept up in good order as when she commenced. The spirit and mettle of the blooded horse is no disadvantage if they are properly broke and handled; on the contrary, it is a decided advantage. They are much more tractable than the scrub, and when once taught are more to be relied upon. They are quicker, faster, and will do more plowing in a week than the large horse, and will draw your carriage on Thursday besides, and keep in better condition all the time.

The Morgan horse approaches nearer the conformation of the horse of all work than perhaps any other. The Messenger seems to get as much power as possible in the smallest compass; such is the Morgan. The most perfect model of this family in Kentucky, perhaps, is Eureka, owned by Mr. Russ. Butler, of Jefferson county. In all his possessions, Capt. Tom. Steele, in Franklin county. He certainly combines more strength, style, speed, and beauty than any animal in the West that is not more than twice as large. I, no doubt, will purchase a superior stock of farm horses and roadsters. 'Tis vain for men to think of improving the size, &c., of their stock by crossing their small or even medium mares with the Conestoga horse; it won't do for mares, large mares. Rely upon it, you would lose by raising such stock; you would get a long-backed, shad-bellied, ewe-necked, slab-sided, churn-headed animal, that will eat a bushel of corn three times a day and never show it, can't pull a shovel plow six hours a day, and can't trot without entangling his fore feet, and falling down. The increase in size must be made by a series of judicious crosses and proper feeding with a view to increasing the muscular development, the chief seat of the horse's power and cause of his general and individual superiority.

B. M.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

SCOTT COUNTY, Dec. 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have read with much pleasure the "Prize Essay" on the "Farm Horse," published in your paper of the 20th ult., and find much worthy the attention and consideration of all engaged in breeding, rearing, or the management of all most useful of all animals. If I understand the writer correctly, the horse, which he selects and depicts with so much correctness of form, symmetry, and general appearance, and is emphatically the *Cleveland Bay*. Whether hitched to the subsoil plow, the heavy broadtread wagon, or the family coach, he equally graces them and will labor cheerfully and well. A short time ago (if you will allow the expression) as patient endurance; with as little damage to wind or leg as any other animal.

And that I agree with the gentleman in the main in relation to Hercules, Gibert, and Cobham, I am inclined to question the fitness of the *broadtreads* generally as suited to our wants, unless as a substitute for the *cleveland bay*, or even them. I doubt the expediency of the change, as the same work and treatment that would kill the former the latter would survive.

As your essayist places so high an estimate upon the *natural* gaits of horses, I am aware of the fact that there are some of those horses close at hand, I take pleasure in advising Gov. Wright, (with open confidence that he will pardon our meddling,) whose health, W. D. Crockett, of Scott county, Ky., has one of the noblest specimens of that breed, which has won golden opinions for himself and owner in the past two years.

This horse was imported some three years since by the Scott County Importing Company; and, if I am not mistaken, selected by Mr. Crockett himself. He is now in his prime, and has been bred to choice mares, possess all the fire, life, and action of their dams, with the style and promised size of their sire. He is but little over 15 and a half hands high with as much style and finish as any *roadster* I ever saw. He took the only premium he ever contended for at Lexington, the fall of '54—the only instance I recollect of an imported stallion having to contend with.

His colts have taken premiums at Paris, Lexington, Eminence, and Louisville.

I might further call attention to a stallion of the same species, owned by the Brothers Innes, of Fayette county.

The colts of these horses give the most decided and satisfactory evidences of action, combined with great bone and sinew—not liable to wind-galls, scratches, greasy-heel, &c., &c., such as beefy and gouty-legged horses are always subject to.

If the above course is not the *sine qua non* of the farm horse, then your former correspondent and humble servant are each mistaken.

In conclusion, permit me to say I have no interest in any stallion, and my only object in this communication is to add my concurrent testimony in favor of the Cleveland bay and to advise the farming community that there are some of the very finest specimens of this breed in Scott and Fayette counties. Respectfully, yours,

FARMER.

ITEMS ABOUT SHEEP.—*Wool.*—In a wild state, sheep shed their wool every year; in a domesticated state, they have been known to retain it for five years. This experiment has been tried on the Government flock at Ramboulette.

The fineness of the fibre of wool is affected by the temperature. The pile is coarser in warm, and finer in cold weather.

Good rich pastures and good sheep generally will render fleeces larger and the texture of the wool coarser.

The staple of the wool of a starved sheep is weak, and the wool dry and unprofitable to the manufacturer.

By "trueness of staple," is meant, as equal a growth as possible over the whole sheep, and freedom from shaggy portions here and there.

Soil influences the softness of the wool. A chalky soil deteriorates the softness of the wool on the sheep that graze there.

The *felting* property of wool is the tendency of fibres to tangle themselves together, so as to form a mass more or less difficult to unravel.

The average staple of short wool is two and one-half inches, middle five, and long eight.

50,000 men and 30,000 dogs, according to Youatt, are engaged in attending the migrating sheep of Spain.—*Agr. Ex.*

SURE PROTECTION TO TREES AGAINST MICE.—Now is the time to guard young trees against the attacks of mice in the winter season. This may be effectually done by putting three or four shovelfuls of compost manure or scrapings of the barnyard, free from straw, around each tree, forming a mound four or five inches high, with the tree in the center.

The mice will not burrow in the mound under the snow, and when they come to the mound will turn around it and not find the tree. This manure in the spring should be leveled and spaded in, and a twofold benefit will be the result.

Last autumn I treated about one hundred trees in this manner, many of which were by the side of old walls, in grass land, and I had not a tree marked by mice during the winter.

SAMUEL F. WEST.
Homestead.

Columbia, Oct. 27, 1856.

TO FATTEN FOWLS.—Fowls may be fattened in four or five days by the following process: Set some rice over the fire with some skimmed milk, as much only as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is swelled out; add a teaspoonful of sugar. Feed the fowls four or five times a day in pans, and give them as much each time as will fill them. Great cleanliness. On receiving this opinion the officers determined to proceed with their prisoner. Soon after the two left Aurora, officer Bunker, who was in the state-room, awoke him to change clothes, observed him to undergo the effect of some opiate. His room was searched and an empty vial was found labelled "laudanum." The officers when they took him in charge state that they inquired of the physician whether or not there was any danger of Lindo dying from the effects of what he had taken, and that the physician replied there was not the least danger, that the dose was only shamming ill.